

Egypt Recalls 5 Envoys

3 Experienced Negotiators Selected by Sadat for Talks

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Dec. 4 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat's call for a meeting in Cairo later this month to clear the way for a new Geneva peace conference has been backed up with the designation of an Egyptian team of three experienced negotiators.

Egyptian diplomatic sources said that Cairo's delegation at the talks, which are expected to begin on Dec. 14, will be headed by Esmat Abdel Maguid, the ambassador to the United Nations. His associates will be Osama el-Baz, the foreign affairs adviser to Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, and Gen. Tawfik Magdoub, who helped work out the disengagement of forces in the Sinai Peninsula in 1973 and 1976.

Their appointments were disclosed after Egypt summoned home for consultations its ambassadors in five countries opposing Mr. Sadat's new peace initiatives—Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Southern Yemen and the Soviet Union. The indefinite recall of ambassadors, which an Egyptian diplomat called a "pre-emptive warning" to critics, includes the four Arab countries participating in a "rejectionist" conference in Tripoli, Libya.

The diplomatic reprisals, which were reported today by the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, underscore President Sadat's deter-

mination to press ahead with his efforts to promote Arab negotiations with Israel, following his visit to Jerusalem two weeks ago. Egyptian sources say that his initiatives have taken on a momentum of their own, with Mr. Sadat making the major decisions himself.

The Egyptian leader has shown himself ready to override not only the opposition of his Arab critics who convened the Tripoli session but also the reservations of well-wishers such as the United States and Saudi Arabia, who were not kept fully informed beforehand of Mr. Sadat's dramatic moves.

The initially cautious reaction that the Carter administration gave Mr. Sadat's proposal for a Cairo conference confirmed reports here that Washington did not learn about it until just before it was presented to the Egyptian parliament. There has been concern that Mr. Sadat has moved too fast after his controversial trip to Jerusalem, although it has not resulted in any serious frictions.

So far, only the United States, Israel and a United Nations representative have responded to Mr. Sadat's call for talks in Cairo to remove the obstacles to a new Geneva peace conference. The high caliber of the Egyptian delegation announced today indicated that Mr. Sadat was not being deterred by a lack of broader Arab support.

Mr. Meguid attracted attention last month when he walked out of a UN General Assembly session to protest a virulent Syrian attack on Mr. Sadat. Mr. el-Baz had served as a top aide to former Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, who resigned over Mr. Sadat's trip to Israel, and was subsequently shifted to the vice-president's office. Gen. Magdoub became known in the initial Sinai disengagement at Kilometer 101.

Softer Stand Sought

CAIRO, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Mr. Sadat said today that if Israel wanted last month's mutual non-aggression pledge to stand, it had better bring a softened negotiating position to the forthcoming Cairo talks.

If not, Mr. Sadat said in an hour-long interview at his residence on the Nile, "They have to face the consequences... We will have a new situation."

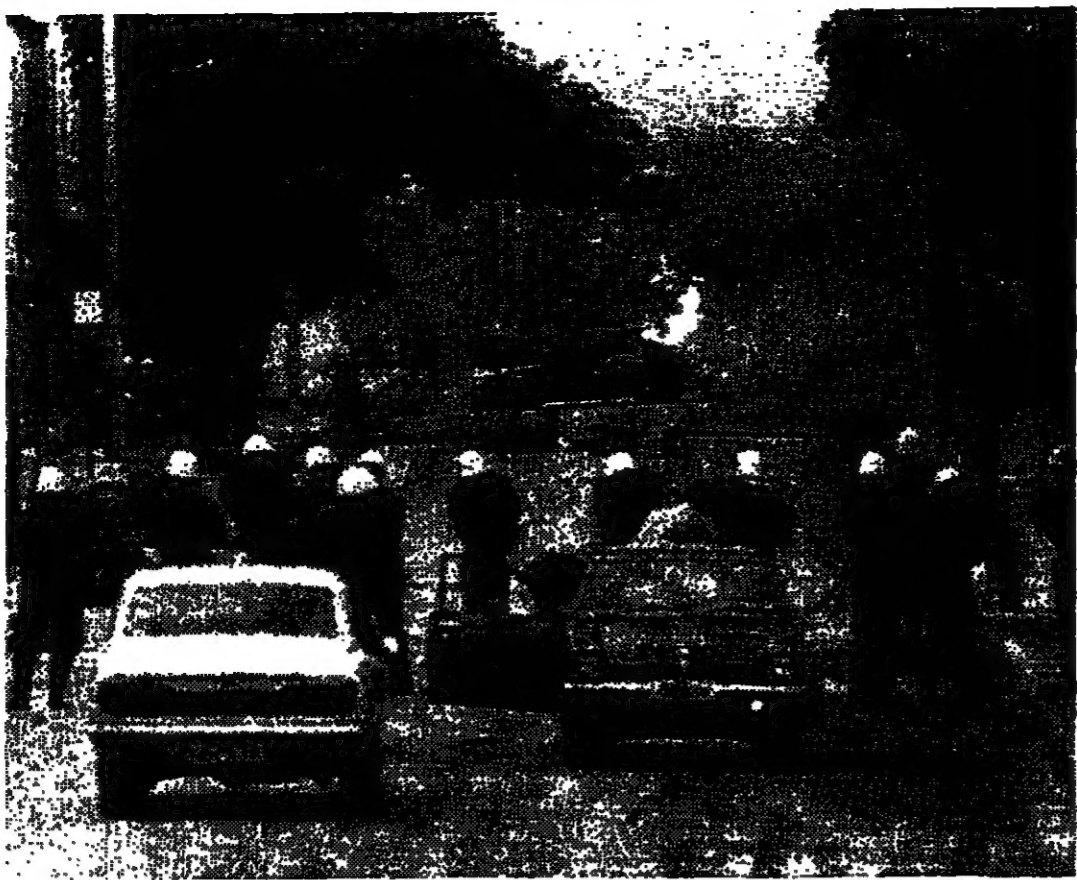
Mr. Sadat said Egypt's demands were clear—total withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and establishment of a Palestinian state.

Meanwhile, premier Mamdouh Salem told parliament that Washington must take a more active role in the Middle East, presumably to pressure Israel for concessions.

U.S. Aide to Moscow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—A top U.S. official has gone to Moscow for talks with Soviet experts on the Middle East, the State Department said today.

The official, Philip Habib, was scheduled to arrive in Moscow tonight. "His trip is part of the continuing consultation between the United States and the Soviet Union on the Middle East," a State Department spokesman said.



As a car burns in center of street, police in Hamilton, Bermuda, line up to continue efforts to end disturbances that erupted after execution of two men convicted of murder.

Callaghan Said to Press Begin On Meaningful Reply to Sadat

LONDON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin today sought British backing for his Middle East peace efforts. Diplomatic sources said Britain's Prime Minister James Callaghan called for a "meaningful" Israeli gesture in response to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's recent Jerusalem mission.

Mr. Begin and Mr. Callaghan, each with a group of advisers, met for most of the day at the British Prime Minister's 10 Downing Street office. The two leaders had conferred without aides present at a preliminary meeting last night.

Stringent security precautions were in force at Mr. Begin's hotel and along his route to and from Downing Street. The talks began soon after 10:30 a.m., continued through a "working lunch" and were ended late this afternoon.

'Meaningful' Move

Mr. Callaghan, who will go to Brussels tomorrow for a summit meeting of Common Market government chiefs, was said by diplomatic informants to have told Mr. Begin politely but firmly that Britain and Israel's other friends in Europe expect some "meaningful" move from Israel as a response to the Sadat peace mission to Jerusalem.

A spokesman quoted Mr. Callaghan as having told Mr. Begin at their meeting yesterday that "the months ahead will call for great statesmanship from all Middle East leaders. If you and the Arab leaders can work out a peace agreement, you will be doing a great service to the world."

Although official information was sparse, diplomatic informants said Mr. Begin expressed optimism about ultimate Middle East peace prospects despite major difficulties still to be overcome.

No Change Seen

Despite Mr. Begin's apparent optimism, diplomatic sources reported no noticeable change in his basic stand on a peace settlement.

Mr. Callaghan was said to have emphasized that Britain continues to associate itself fully with Common Market policy on the Middle East.

This meant he rejected acquisition of territory by force and supported ending Israeli occupation of conquered Arab territory, respect for the sovereignty, integrity and independence of every state in the area and recognition that a peace settlement takes into account the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

3 Million Spanish Marchers Press Autonomy; Youth Slain

(Continued from Page 1)

promised more autonomy to the other main regions.

Clashes between extreme rightist Navarrese and Basque nationalists in the Navarre capital of Pamplona yesterday threatened the whole future of autonomy in the northern Basque region. At least 20 persons were injured and 14 demonstrators were arrested.

Bomb in Factory

Gunmen broke into the offices of a factory in the Basque town of Las Arenas last night and planted a bomb which caused extensive damage. No organization has yet claimed responsibility for the attack.

Two bombs exploded in Madrid law courts early today but caused no injuries, the police said.

During yesterday's troubles in Pamplona, a youth was hit with a police rifle butt and another by a rubber bullet, according to witnesses. Both were seriously injured.

Three youths also received knife wounds as thousands of rightists opposed to the integration of Navarre into a future Basque autonomous region clashed with leftist groups. Navarre conservatives fear that Basque autonomy would merely be the prelude to the setting up of an independent Marxist state in the highly industrialized region.

The Madrid liberal newspaper El Pais said in an editorial today that Spain would never be able to enjoy democracy until the wounds of the Basque region had been healed and a referendum had been held in Navarre about that province's attitude to Basque autonomy.

Support for France

Navarre voted overwhelmingly against joining with the other three Basque provinces to form an autonomous region before the 1936-1939 Civil War. It was also the only Spanish province where the population rose in support of Franco when his military revolt began in 1936.

In Galicia, Franco's native

Court in U.S. Denies Claim of 'Wrong' Baby

DETROIT, Dec. 4 (Reuters).

A 47-year-old mother of 13 has lost a million-dollar damage suit against a hospital that she claimed gave her the wrong baby after she gave birth eight years ago.

A state court jury decided that Catherine Thornton took home the right baby boy when she left the hospital in October, 1969.

Mrs. Thornton, who is black, had argued that the boy born to her had a dark complexion, high forehead and was very active while the child she took home was light-skinned, had a low forehead and was very quiet.

The hospital insisted that no mistake had been made. Experts testified that a baby's appearance and level of physical activity can change greatly in the first 15 hours after birth.

Hussein Praises Sadat for 'Moral Courage'

(Continued from Page 1)

they withdrew behind their June 4, 1967, borders.

Q—So why the reservations about Sadat's visit to Israel?

A—Because he gambled the Arab world's last card—a unilateral offer of total peace—without any assurance from Israel that it would lead to an overall settlement. We had discussed with Sadat just a few days before. And I remain highly skeptical that Israel will now deliver its part of the peace package. Look at their government's settlement policy on the West Bank. Nothing has changed. There are now 21 settlements on the West Bank with 40 new ones planned. They have gone ahead with 6 of them since Sadat's visit.

Q—If Assad had, in effect, agreed to what Sadat told the Knesset, why the anguished cries of treason from Damascus?

A—There may have been some ill-thought-through overreaction in the area based on the suspicion that Egypt may in the end go it alone. But apart from that it was not easy to see Sadat in Arab Jerusalem while it is still under Israeli occupation. The whole concept of the visit was unique in history and don't forget that Egypt had played a leading role in all the tragic events connected with the Palestinians. However, what is now most important is to re-establish cohesion among the confrontation states. If this proves impossible, then you will see the full extent of the damage to the very concept of a united Arab nation.

Frankly, we are also a little tired of others deciding our fate without consulting us. This happened in June, 1967, when our army was under Egyptian Arab command. We practically committed military suicide because of our upbringing and deep belief in Arab oneness. We must avoid this in the future or run the risk of seeing Israel's occupation become permanent. So I will continue to deploy our efforts to restore a common front in the negotiated search for an overall settlement.

Q—Syria has changed its views perceptibly since its original violent reaction to Sadat's initiative. Do you get the feeling that Assad is now beginning to lean toward the Cairo conference?

A—I cannot speak for Assad but I think that logic will dictate closing of ranks. If we can achieve this, the venue is not important.

Q—Sadat appears to be trying to displace the PLO as the Palestinians' sole representative. Both the United States and Egypt, and Israel, want Jordan to resume its mandate to negotiate Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank. Is this now practical?

A—That is not a decision that can be made by one or two countries, however powerful. Unless the knot of the Rabat summit decisions (in 1974) is untied, and Arabs and Palestinians in particular do so, Jordan is not prepared to do anything on their behalf. As for Israel's alleged desire to negotiate with Jordan instead of the Palestinians themselves, I would like to remind you that when we did have the mandate prior to Rabat, Israel refused to deal with us in a satisfactory manner. We were ready for a disengagement agreement on our

front in the summer of 1974, similar to the Sinai and Colan accords. But Israel refused to move in this direction. The Israeli leaders apparently persuaded Henry Kissinger to go back to Egypt to negotiate Sinai 2. Mr. Kissinger has conceded to me that Jordan's exclusion was a mistake. The PLO was given the mandate a few weeks later and Israel began saying that it would only negotiate with Jordan. That should tell you something.

Q—But if Israel is willing to return the West Bank to Jordan, wouldn't it then be incumbent upon you to resume the mandate, regardless of whatever knots are still tied?

A—With the prospect of total peace, which would have to mean the complete recovery of the territories conquered in 1967, including sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem, Jordan would find it impossible to refuse the liberation of Arab land. But we would have to stipulate that only the Palestinians themselves could decide their future. They would have to be able to exercise self-determination after their liberation under conditions of total freedom from any form of pressure, including Jordanian pressures.

Q—What does this mean in practical terms?

A—They could go it alone or, more likely, may choose confederation with east Jordan. But these are options and the decision must rest with the Palestinian people.

Q—In a genuinely free election, without any outside threats or pressures, how many votes do you think the PLO would get?

A—Without Israeli occupation and without any duress, the overwhelming majority would more than likely vote for a large degree of autonomy coupled with strong confederal links with Jordan. After all, their ties with their relatives and brethren here are too strong and basic and PLO in any event stands for the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

So surely once liberation is accomplished and rights recovered such an organization would cease to have a reason to exist. It will then have lost its raison d'être.

Q—You told me last July that you felt the West and East Banks are inseparable despite the Rabat summit decisions. West Bankers and Palestinians would cease to have a reason to exist. How can Israel evacuate the West Bank without knowing what will happen there? And what about normal diplomatic relations with Israel?

A—In the first place Israel must relinquish what it occupied by force. But far more important for the foreseeable future are more practical and down to earth matters before normal diplomatic relations can be established—such as the West Bank's links with Gaza, dual sovereignty over an open Jerusalem, the city and symbol of peace. The division of water resources, resettlement of people, regional development, all corridors, and with peace the end of embargoes on all matters that bring with them peace in a new era of immediate fruitful cooperation on the broadest scale.

Q—How can one settle the problem of Jerusalem in this context?

A—As an open city of peace, with Arab East Jerusalem and Israeli West Jerusalem, it is perfectly normal that Arabs should manage their own municipal affairs, just as the Israelis want to manage theirs. But in the con-

text of peace, Jerusalem at long last could become the true home of all believers in God.

Q—Syria says Sadat has split the Arab world, which may be true, and that the whole Arab world is on the verge of another explosion which I can't see. What's your own assessment?

A—If the rift is not healed recent developments deal a major setback to peace in the area. There will be convulsions and upheavals, a series of explosions whose cumulative impact could prove just as serious as another Arab-Israeli war to all—both to the area and to world peace.

Q—How close is your relationship with Syria? There is much talk of a joint military command between Jordan and Syria.

A—There is no such thing but attempts are under way to try to standardize organization and military doctrine. No joint command could function adequately without such long-range planning being accomplished, however. In other areas, the two countries have in-depth drawn closer, coordinating and harmonizing school syllabuses, customs procedures, economic development, sharing water resources, connecting the power grid systems and many other areas.

Tito, Ceausescu Hold Conference, Ask Europe Talk

BEIGRADE, Dec. 4 (Reuters).

Yugoslavia and Romania today suggested a pan-European conference to consider broader economic and cultural collaboration between East and West.

The proposal, bringing together ideas put forward at the Belgrade review of the Helsinki conference on European security, was contained in a 2,500-word communiqué issued after talks in Romania between Yugoslav President Tito and Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu.

In the communiqué, the two leaders expressed the hope that the 35 nations attending the Belgrade discussions would consider organizing an "all-European conference" to plan economic cooperation, and technological, scientific and cultural and educational collaboration.

Hassan Delays His Trip to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).

King Hassan of Morocco has postponed his visit to Washington this week because of developments in the Middle East. The White House announced yesterday.

Moroccan Premier Ahmed Ouhfiane delivered a personal message from the King to President Carter during a one-hour meeting at the White House yesterday.

King Hassan was to visit Washington on Wednesday or Thursday for talks with Carter and top administration officials.

Marijuana Haul in Rome

ROME, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Police arrested a 36-year-old American, Leland Smith, at Rome Fiumicino Airport yesterday. They said they had found 30 kilograms of marijuana hidden in his luggage.

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20, rue des Capucines

Imperial Rite For Bokassa

(Continued from Page 1)

Pope Paul VI. The Pontiff called on the Emperor to promote human, social and religious progress for our dear people of central Africa.

The imperial couple then drove to a main square before walking on foot amid plaudits of ecstatic forces to the imperial palace.

Among foreign personalities present were Mauritius Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Cameroonian Premier Paul Eya, the wife of Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah, and Orlando Quilid, the papal nuncio in Bangui and special representative of Pope Paul. The Pope had refused an invitation to head Emperor Bokassa's coronation as his predecessor, Pius VII, had handed it to Napoleon.

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JAVICO 1350

Russians Said to Woo Jews in U.S. on Trade

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In conversations with U.S. leaders, Soviet Embassy officials have pointed to a recent rise in Soviet Jewish immigration in an attempt to win support for granting U.S. concessions to the Soviet Union.

Soviet authorities appear to be sending signals, an Ambassador Anatoliy Anisimov reportedly told a top Jewish leader last month, "will you do something in support of us?"

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Shale Deposits Seen Meeting 5% of U.S. Gas Needs

By J.P. Smith

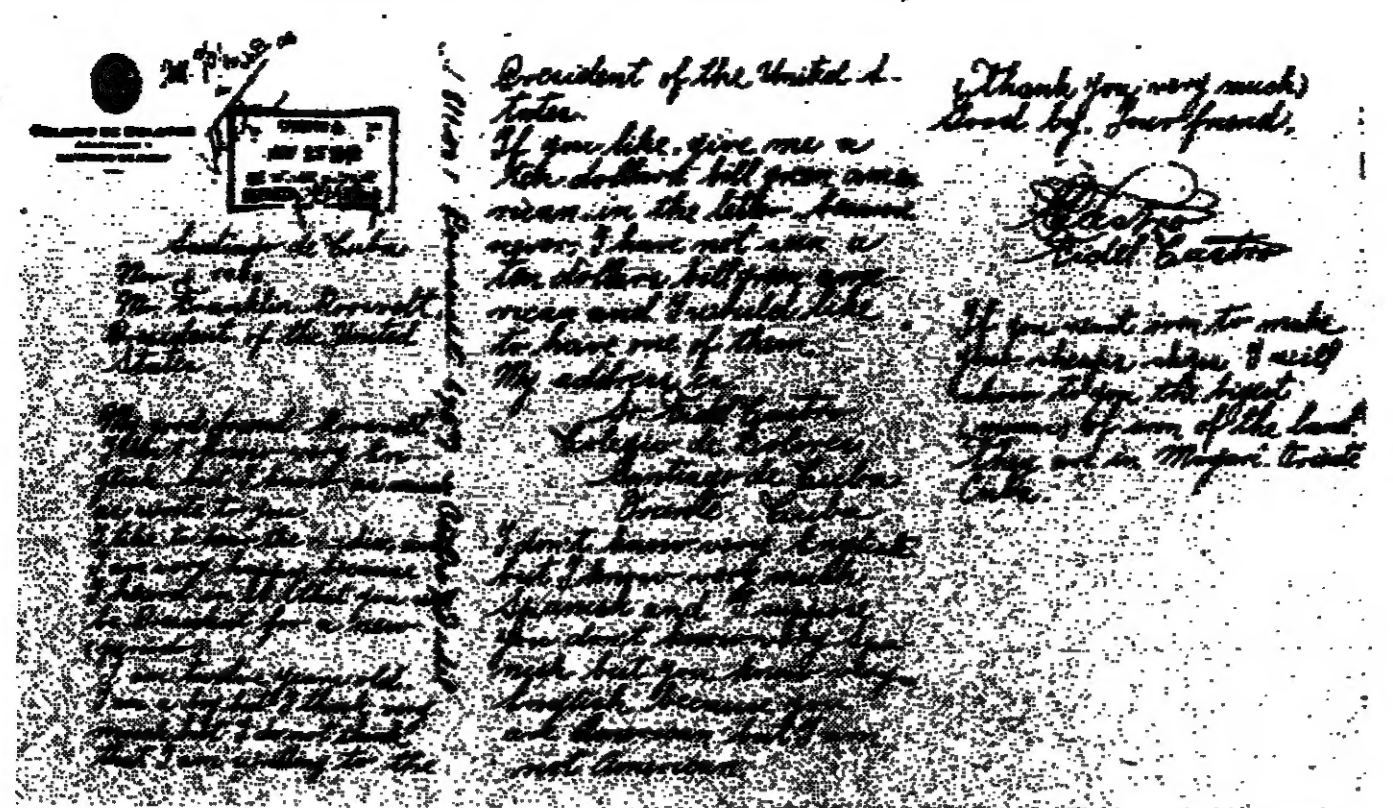
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (WP).—A geological study has found that shale deposits in the United States could produce as much as 1 trillion cubic feet of natural gas a year, or 5 percent of current U.S. gas needs, in the next 20 years, it says.

The study also concludes that shale from Devonian shale, which is the source of natural gas, could produce as much as 1 trillion cubic feet of natural gas a year, or 5 percent of current U.S. gas needs, in the next 20 years, it says.

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An international call is the next best thing to being there.



This is the letter written by a Fidel Castro to President Franklin D. Roosevelt in November, 1940, asking for \$10.

Letter to Roosevelt Signed 'Fidel Castro' Is Discovered

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—A letter written by a Fidel Castro to President Franklin D. Roosevelt in November, 1940, asking for a \$10 bill and saying he knew of rich iron deposits in Cuba, has recently been discovered.

Specialists at the National Archives and Records Service are convinced that the letter, then a schoolboy, is the man who is now President of Cuba.

Carter Tax Package Includes Individual Cuts, Crackdowns

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The Carter administration is assembling a package of proposals that includes tax cuts of up to about \$300 for individuals and a crackdown on deductions for business meals and dues for membership in clubs, according to administration sources.

Although President Carter has dropped several of the more far-reaching and controversial tax reform ideas he tentatively embraced in September, he is said to be likely to stick to his earlier plan to ask Congress to disallow 50 percent of the cost of business meals and to bar deductions for club dues altogether.

China Cautions Its Lawmen Against Excess in Executions

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Dec. 4 (WP).—In the wake of reports of widespread executions in China, Peking has published a lengthy expose of police spying and torture and warned law-enforcement officials against overuse of capital punishment.

The 4,500-word report by China's Public Security Ministry was broadcast by the Peking radio and monitored here. It describes cases during the last 10 years of forced confessions and torture of disgraced Communist party members. It forbids any recurrence of such practices while indicating, by repeated references, that they may still be in use.

Byrd Sees Senate Voting Canal Pact

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Sen. Robert Byrd, the majority leader, said yesterday he expects the Senate to approve the Panama Canal treaties.

He said the treaties would be the first major business before the Senate next year and would be taken up in early February. He anticipated a debate to last three to four weeks.

Low Levels of Nitrogen Dioxide Key Ingredient of Smog Kills Lung Cells in California Study

By Scott Moore

IRVINE, Calif., Dec. 4.—A team of scientists has discovered that lung cells taken from humans and animals cannot survive exposure to the levels of nitrogen dioxide found in Los Angeles air on smoggy days.

The scientists said that their research is the first time that even a low level of nitrogen dioxide has been proved to be destructive to living cells.

Chicago Airport Halts Shipments Of Nuclear Fuel

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP).—All shipments of nuclear fuel through O'Hare International Airport have been stopped until the potential dangers can be reassessed, Mayor Michael Bilandic has announced.

The mayor met with officials of the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission Friday after talking to President Carter Thursday about the movement of uranium-235 through O'Hare.

Teachers Strike On Cleveland Pay

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Teachers stayed away from schools here in large numbers Friday—the sixth day of their protest against late payment of salaries—and their absence forced the closing of at least 13 secondary and 24 elementary schools.

Most of the system's 6,000 teachers heeded the union's call to stay away from work to protest the school board's failure to pay them on schedule.

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2. Your mother worries.

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News Analysis

Biko Trial: S. Africa Whites Uneasy but Satisfied

By John F. Burns
JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 4 (NYT).—The whites of South Africa, fresh from an election in which they overwhelmingly endorsed the government, seem equally disposed to accept the official version of the death of Steve Biko.

Friday, only 36 hours after an election that gave the ruling National Party the biggest majority in the country's history, the inquest court sitting on Mr. Biko's death in police custody handed the government the exculpatory verdict that it had predicted all along.

To the black majority, the ruling was an outrage. But among the 4.4 million whites, the verdict was received more in relief than chagrin. For most, the inquest magistrate's finding that the security police bore no responsibility for the black

leader's death was a comforting endorsement of the government and the system they had just overwhelmingly approved. "He'll say, 'What do you want?' a salesman in a record shop said this morning. 'You put the police in the witness box, you go through their story with a fine-tooth comb, and you come up with nothing. Can't we leave it at that?'"

Squalid Practices
Among others, the issue was not as easily resolved. For them, the evidence produced at the inquest about the squalid practices of the security police posed fundamental problems. The fact that the government has given no indication that it intends to put a halt to the practices has compounded the concern.

The concern touches some who voted, with reservation, for the government. But it is centered

in the liberal community, among the 17 per cent of the 1.1 million voters who supported the Progressive-Federal party. The group was the only one of six in the election to campaign actively for the abolition of the "security" law under which Mr. Biko was held incommunicado until his death.

One of the starkest expressions of the liberals' disgust at the Biko affair was in the form of a protest scrawled on a wall in the well-to-do northern suburbs of Johannesburg. The suburbs, a bastion of the Progressive-Federal party, provided 5 of the 17 seats that the group will occupy in the 186-seat assembly.

At the height of the inquest, somebody with a troubled conscience scrawled a question for motorists passing the wall, which stood one of the city's busiest thoroughfares. "Who killed Biko?" he wrote, in letters four feet high. Underneath, he provided an answer: "The South African Police."

Flower Coverage
Friday night, within hours of the magistrate's ruling absolving the police and all others involved of any responsibility in the affair, another disaster erupted. A fire broke out in the flower beds of the inquest court, leaving the original protest effectively obscured.

The gesture was symbolic. After 12 weeks in which the death of the black leader was scarcely off the front pages of the generally anti-government English-language press, and a prominent story toward the end even in papers supporting the government, many whites are eager to wipe the affair from their minds.

For some, it is not altogether easy. Testimony at the inquest showing that the security police treated Mr. Biko in a fashion that one officer likened to the manner in which he would have treated a dangerous dog has been difficult to stomach, even for those who believe strongly in the system of racial separation and

subordination that Mr. Biko opposed. Yet, even those who concede uneasiness at the practices of the police often provide a ready rationalization. Usually, this takes the form of an assertion that the police everywhere tend to become, particularly where subversives are involved, and that the local force is different from those elsewhere only because its excesses have been exposed.

"Well, maybe they were a little rough on him," the record salesman said, when his customer decried the suggestion that the affair should be forgotten. "But what's to get excited about in that? Remember what the Germans did to those Bander-Mohor people who hanged themselves in their cells? Same thing. You can't treat these terrorists like little lambs, or you'll end up in real trouble."

Another kind of rationalization is apparent among some of those who oppose the government, and condemn what it did to Mr. Biko. While expressing horror at the accounts of how the police kept Mr. Biko naked and shackled for long periods, then barred his hospitalization even when symptoms of brain injury emerged, some liberals take comfort in the fact that the excesses were exposed.

"The verdict was obviously wrong," said a lawyer who monitored the case daily in the Pretoria courtroom where it was held. "But remember, the government did institute a judicial inquiry, just as it said, which is more than would have happened in any other country in Africa. Of that, at least, we can be proud."

Among the more pessimistic, such arguments are dismissed as illusory. One of the losing Progressive candidates in the election, campaigning in a demagogic fashion a few hours before the polls opened, admitted that the Biko revelations had been a crushing experience for him and his family, almost extinguishing their hope that the country can be saved.

"Ultimate Catastrophe"
"Maybe the best thing that could happen to me would be to lose that way. I would be forced to make a decision about my future. After everything we've learned in the last few weeks, I really wonder whether anything is going to save us from the ultimate catastrophe. When that happens, do I want my family to be here?"

That view is not uncommon among those who have professions that are profitable. Emigration, already running at record levels since the rioting broke out in black communities across the country last year, has picked up in recent months. For the first time in years, more people are leaving than are coming in.

Since public opinion of the highest verdict risks disaster for contempt of court, few of the anti-government newspapers today offered any assessment. But the Rand Daily Mail, consistently the most courageous of the papers, said in a front-page editorial that the finding "is probably going to have as much of a shock effect, at home and particularly abroad, as Mr. Biko's death in detention did to begin with."

"After so much evidence... revealing so many shocking things about the way Mr. Biko was treated in detention, it can only look bad to have such a flimsy brief finding which makes no comment on any of these things."

The government has offered no comment. But its attitude was clearly indicated a few days before the verdict when an American visitor asked Justice Minister James Kruger, at the center of controversy in the affair, how he felt about the revelations at the hearing. Mr. Kruger is seen to have said that he has seen nothing to disturb his conviction that the police acted with complete propriety in the affair.



WHICH WAY'S THE POLE?—Penguins from the Munich zoo parade through the snow on their daily one-hour hike, as their keeper keeps an eye out for defectors.

Tax Equalization Plan Also Fails

Swiss Reject Conscientious Objection Bill

GENEVA, Dec. 4 (NYT).—The Swiss remained true to their traditions today by rejecting decisively in national referendums proposals to exempt conscientious objectors from military service and to impose some national uniformity in local income tax rates.

Both measures were doubly rejected because they failed to win either a nationwide majority of votes or a majority of the 26 cantons, or states, that comprise the Swiss Confederation.

The two majorities were needed for approval because the proposals were in the form of amendments to the Federal Constitution. One of the projected amendments would have allowed any Swiss unable to "concord his religious or moral convictions" with his duty to serve in the militia-type army to pay his debt to the nation by performing an "equivalent" service as a civilian.

The cantons unanimously rejected it, while the nationwide vote against it was 888,821 to 534,297.

The government and parliament were provided into drafting the constitutional amendment by an initiative endorsed by more than 50,000 voters.

But the sponsors had little real hope that it would be adopted by a people steeped in the tradition that every able-bodied citizen must be ready to emulate the legendary national hero, William Tell, by taking up arms in defense of his homeland.

An initiative of the Socialist party, the proposed tax reform would have "harmonized" taxes on personal income by imposing uniform minimum rates in all 26 cantons. In addition, the taxes levied on companies would have been set on a countrywide basis.

What the individual cantons would have continued to collect the corporation taxes for their own treasuries, the measure would have eliminated all competition between them to attract firms by becoming tax-havens.

The proposal failed to overcome the strong tradition of local autonomy in tax matters. It was approved by only four cantons while the nationwide vote against it was 801,295 to 634,559.

The turnout of registered voters was 38 per cent.

Nkomo, Mugabe Asked to U.K. for Rhodesia Talks
LONDON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary David Owen has invited Rhodesian nationalist leaders from the Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, to London the middle of this month for a further round of talks aimed at a Rhodesian peace settlement, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

A spokesman said the invitations were handed Friday to Mr. Nkomo, Mozambique, but no reply had yet been received.

The spokesman said the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the rival Zimbabwe African National Union, was scheduled to see Mr. Owen in London today on his way back from New York to Rhodesia.

The Foreign Office said the invitation to Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe followed the breakdown of recent talks in southern Africa involving Field Marshal Lord Carver, Britain's resident commissioner, designate for Rhodesia.

The spokesman said it was decided to invite Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe to London after the failure of efforts to convene a meeting in Harare last month to discuss a cease-fire in Rhodesia.

Mr. Caglayan said that Greek and Turkish negotiators sat down with representatives of the two Cypriot communities in an effort to hammer out a settlement in the UN-sponsored intercommunal talks on the problem.

This is believed to be the first time that Turkey, since its invasion of Cyprus in the summer of 1974, has endorsed the idea of four-party negotiations.

Other measures were also quoted as advocating several other measures to bring about a settlement, including a reduction of Turkish military forces on the island, the opening of the sea ports of Famagusta to international traffic and the opening of Greek-owned hotels in the resort of Varosha.

Taken together, these proposals are seen by the department to be the most positive statement that Ankara has made on the Cyprus dispute since the invasion.

The official indicated that, if progress were made in the near future on reaching a settlement, the Carter administration would be in a stronger position to seek congressional approval for a new \$1-billion defense cooperation agreement with Turkey.

Administration spokesmen have said that Turkey has not formally warned the United States of the possible consequences of not moving ahead with the accord, but, privately, officials confirm they have been informally told by Turkish diplomats that a failure to make progress on the agreement could result in the expulsion of U.S. forces from the country.

6 Hurt in Explosion Of Bomb in Jerusalem
JERUSALEM, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Six persons were injured in a bomb explosion yesterday. A second bomb was found and defused today at the site of the explosion.

Both bombs were set just inside the Jaffa Gate of the walled Old City, an Arab District captured from Jordan in the 1967 war and annexed to Israel.

14 Die on African Train
VERENIGING, South Africa, Dec. 4 (AP).—Fourteen persons were killed and 200 injured yesterday when a freight train derailed into the back of a stationer passenger train at a suburban station near here, a railroad spokesman said. Most of the victims were blacks.

heavy demands on the President's time.

The cause of the White House policy reportedly was French Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand's desire to see Mr. Carter earlier this year. At the time, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing appeared to be in danger of being ousted in elections next year by a Socialist-Communist coalition and the White House did not want to bolster Mr. Mitterrand's prestige. It did not allow the meeting. The basic policy was established after that decision, the sources say.

In September, Mr. Carter did meet with British opposition leader Margaret Thatcher, to the chagrin of White House officials. That visit, it was explained, resulted mostly from a perhaps unguarded response from the President during his trip to Britain in May when Mrs. Thatcher remarked that she was looking forward to seeing him in Washington.

In West Germany elections last year, Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic and sister party in Bavaria, the Christian Social Union, polled 46.6 per cent of the vote, considerably more than the 38 per cent recorded by the Social Democrats of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The Social Democrats' alliance with the small Free Democratic party gave that left-center coalition enough votes to stay in power.

Bushfire in Australia
DARWIN, Australia, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—A bushfire 120 miles west is burning in the northwest part of Queensland state, pilots flying over the area said yesterday.

Family of Biko Plans to Seek Damages From South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The family of black leader Steve Biko will seek damages from the South African government for his death, from brain damage in a prison cell, a lawyer said today.

An inquest verdict Friday clearing security police of blame for Mr. Biko's death Sept. 12, after counsel for the family maintained he had received his head injuries when police deliberately beat him.

Today one of the family lawyers, Shaun Chetty, said the claim for damages would probably be made against Justice Minister James Kruger and Health Minister Schalk van der Merwe.

Mr. Chetty would not say how much compensation the family was seeking. But he said the two ministers were likely to be named in a suit as employers of those alleged to be responsible for the death.

First Step
"The first step is to send a demand for damages, which we will do in the next two months," he added. "If that is not successful, we will issue summonses."

Mr. Chetty said that Steve Biko's brother Kaya and his cousin Solomon Biko, who were both arrested early in the morning of the inquest's last day, had been released later the same day.

According to sources in Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg, at least 11 other persons were rounded up by the police at the same time.

But Mr. Chetty said today he believed only four were still being held. He said he could give no information about why they were arrested. "I don't think it had anything to do with the inquest," he said.

During the inquest, Magistrate Martinus Prins refused to call witnesses whose appearance was sought by the Biko lawyers, such as the chief of South Africa's security police, Brig. Gen. C.F. Zietsman, and the senior policeman who investigated the death, Maj. Gen. C.F. Kleinhaus.

But in a civil action, the Biko lawyers would be able to subpoena witnesses.

Pinochet Curbs 7 Chile Unionists For 'Indiscipline'

SANTIAGO, Dec. 4 (NYT).—President Augusto Pinochet has imposed punitive measures against seven labor leaders whom he describes as agents of an international campaign against Chile's military regime.

Mr. Pinochet ordered the leaders of unions in the copper, port, construction and metal industries confined to remote mountain villages. "These men have been incited by leaders who are more concerned with politics than anything," the President shouted during a televised meeting with pro-government labor leaders. "When they bring me labor indiscipline, there my patience ends."

The confined leaders include Juan Manuel Sepulveda, a leader of the country's metalworkers, Carlos Frey, president of the independent port workers' union, and Hector Cuevas, a Communist who leads construction workers. Mr. Pinochet said that the three men, who have been publicly critical of the regime's economic program and its restrictions on unions, were acting "in collusion" with outlawed political parties, particularly the Christian Democrats.

The military regime has promoted an official union movement, whose leaders have been accused by Mr. Pinochet and government ministers. But the government has refused to call union elections for representative leaders since it seized power in September, 1973, overthrowing the leftist government of Salvador Allende Gossens.

After the Allende government was overthrown, thousands of union officials in the Communist, Socialist and leftist Christian parties were arrested. Some were executed on charges of resistance to the military, while others are among the 500 missing persons listed by a legal aid organization sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church here.

W. Berlin Holds 147 Pakistanis
BERLIN, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Police have detained 147 Pakistanis in an effort to curb the influx of illegal immigrants through East Berlin, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The Pakistanis, detained at city border crossings and at stations of the East-West Berlin rail road network, will be sent home if they cannot prove that they are political refugees.

Officials said about 4,000 Pakistanis had applied for asylum in West Berlin in the first 10 months of this year. Most of them are lured here by agents, whom they pay for efforts to bring them into West Berlin as political refugees.

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Kosygin to Helsinki
MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Premier Alexei Kosygin left Moscow for Helsinki today, heading a Soviet delegation to celebrations of the 80th anniversary of Finland's independence. Tass reported.

West Germany's Kohl Cancels U.S. Trip After Carter Rebuff
By Michael Geiter
BONN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—An unwritten White House policy whereby President Carter will not personally receive visiting opposition political leaders has caused West German Christian Democratic party leader Helmut Kohl to cancel his visit to Washington.

The policy, never announced, has caused considerable disappointment at the top of the West German party—which actually commands more votes than the ruling Social Democrats—and concern among other European politicians as well.

Sources close to Mr. Kohl confirmed that he was unable to get an appointment to see Mr. Carter. Mr. Kohl reportedly has been trying since the summer. He has now conceded it would be an embarrassment at home for a politician of his stature to come without seeing Mr. Carter.

A White House spokesman confirmed that Mr. Kohl was offered an appointment with Vice President Mondale, but the official said he was not prepared.

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Chiefs Picked For Coalition In The Hague

Christian Democrats Liberals Cite Progress

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4 (AP).—The formation of a Dutch government appeared close today after the Christian Democrats and Liberals agreed yesterday to share power in a center-right coalition.

Queen Juliana was expected to make a formal request within the next few days for a cabinet to be formed, ending six months of negotiations since the May general election.

Christian Democratic leader Andries van Agt would be premier and his Liberal counterpart, Hans Wijn, would be vice-premier and interior minister under the agreement.

Slight Majority
The coalition would hold a majority of 2 in the 150-seat Second Chamber, the lower house of the States-General (Parliament), and push the Socialists, the largest political party with 53 seats, into opposition.

Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl, who has been in office four years, has stayed on as caretaker premier. He had hoped to form a center-left administration involving the Socialists, Christian Democrats and the small, left-leaning Democrats '66 party. However, the parties failed to agree on allocation of ministerial posts.

The Christian Democrats hold 49 seats in parliament and the Liberals 28. Under their coalition agreement, the Christian Democrats would get 10 ministerial posts and the Liberals 6, including that of foreign minister.

Socialists Seek Communist Vote In Lisbon Test

LISBON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The Portuguese Socialist party chairman, Antonio Macedo, said today that Communist support for the minority Socialist government in a crucial vote in parliament this week would be welcome.

Premier Mario Soares must have to rely on such support to survive over the issue of tough economic austerity program.

In a speech at Aveiro, Macedo said there was no difference between the votes of 40 Communist deputies in the 263-member Assembly and the 73-member Socialist Democrats and the 41 Center Democrats.

The two major opposition parties are expected to line up against Mr. Soares at the end of a 19-hour debate beginning Tuesday morning.

The Socialists can count only 103 votes and thus Communist support or right abstentions to survive if Social and Center Democrats vote against.

But a favorable Communist vote is still in the balance, the party is not expected to tip its hand until the last moment.

Dutch to Expel Age As Danger to Security

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4 (AP).—Former CIA agent Philip... cause he is a danger to order and national security, Justice Minister said. Mr. has appeared the decision to Mr. Ages, 41, author of a controversial book detailing activities, settled in Amsterdam in June after being expelled from Britain as a security risk. He allowed into the country on condition that he refrain from political activities. The Justice Ministry said last week he was elaborating that he had full met this condition.

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Lonely Dozen Live in 2 Worlds of Their Own

Americans Wintering in Kiev Bemoan Barriers, Mistrust

By Craig R. Whitney

KIEV, U.S.S.R. (NYT).—Now that the tourists have fled the cold winter rains, there are only about a dozen Americans living in this capital of the Soviet Ukraine, half of them members of a future U.S. consulate and half of them students.

The diplomats live in isolation from the Soviet world around them, while the students live like their Soviet counterparts. Neither group has much choice. Both varieties of experience owe much to the process of détente, yet barriers of bureaucracy, mistrust and misunderstanding remain.

Jeffrey White, a diplomat, arrived more than a year ago but the opening of the consulate general, like the flat Ukrainian horizon, seems to him to keep receding. After 13 months, the Ukrainian authorities agreed on a building, not far from the ancient Cathedral of St. Sophia on a hill above the Dnieper River. But they have it to turn the months to renovate, twice as long as the Americans would like.

Mr. White and the others say they are not sure whether any political motive lies behind the delay.

10,000 Vietnam 'Boat People' May Get Refugee U.S. Visas

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—The State Department, in an effort to ease the plight of the growing number of Indochinese refugees, has decided to seek the emergency admission of 10,000 Vietnamese "boat people" — refugees stranded throughout Asia on the small vessels they used to escape from Vietnam, administration officials said yesterday.

Officials said that if, as expected, the State Department, nearly 5,000 "boat people" now in Asia would be admitted promptly. The other 5,000 places would be kept open for refugees expected to flee Vietnam in the next few months. The rate of Vietnamese leaving by boat without permission has risen from 500 a month to more than 1,500 a month, officials said.

The last emergency admission was last summer, when 15,000 refugees—including 7,000 "boat people"—were admitted.

In an unrelated Vietnamese development, the State Department said that the Vietnamese government had asked for a postponement in talks with the United States that were supposed to take place Wednesday in Paris.

The department remarked that Hanoi said that the delay was for "technical reasons." This would have been the third round of talks aimed at the normalization of relations, blocked so far by Vietnam's insistence that the United States agree to provide economic assistance to Hanoi, which the United States refuses to do.

Polish Catholics Assail State for Sexual Licence

WARSAW, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The Polish Roman Catholic Church today assailed the state authorities for encouraging sexual immorality in an attempt to undermine the influence of religion.

A pastoral letter read at all masses in this predominantly Catholic country denounced declining moral standards, sexual license in the mass media, film and theater, and what it called "brutal sexual education" of the young.

It called on parents, teachers, cultural figures and young people themselves to resist what it said was "a secret plan for the moral disintegration of the nation."

Unlike most of the other Communist countries, Poland is relatively permissive in sexual matters. Many films contain scenes of nudity and sex, while several illustrated magazines regularly feature pinup photos of nude women.

Today's letter, signed by the Polish bishop and cardinals, declared that "the demoralization of society, especially the young generation, is favored by an atheist, godless action that has been going on for years... Why does the state censorship, which so carefully checks texts of religious content, agree so easily to the printing of morally harmful booklets and periodicals?"

U.S. Protests Attack At Moscow Embassy

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The United States has protested to the Soviet Foreign Ministry the beating and arrest of a man who tried to enter the U.S. Embassy with his family, an embassy official said last week.

The unidentified man was beaten repeatedly by policemen guarding the commercial office of the main U.S. Embassy complex. He was then forced into an unmarked car while his young children watched.

Ilya N. Vekua, 70, Mathematician, Dies in Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (AP).—Ilya N. Vekua, 70, one of the Soviet Union's leading mathematicians and formerly a top education official, died Friday, the government newspaper Izvestia reported in yesterday's editions.

Mr. Vekua was a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and head of the Soviet Georgian Science Academy. He specialized in mathematical aspects of the collection and bending of various materials.

He participated in the organization of Novosibirsk University in Siberia, served for five years as its rector, and was a member of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist party.

Ferdinando Guillaume VIAREGGIO, Italy, Dec. 4 (AP).—Ferdinando Guillaume, 90, an Italian comedian of silent movies better known by the nickname of Polidor, died yesterday in a clinic in this central Italian town after a long illness. Polidor starred in scores of short silent movies during the 1911-21 period and later was called back to the movies by director Federico Fellini who gave him short roles in some of his films.

Jack Beresford LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Jack Beresford, 70, English model-winning racing carman, died yesterday at his home in Shipplate on the Thames River, 40 miles west of London. Mr. Beresford competed in five Olympics between 1920 and 1936, winning three gold and two silver medals.

Progress in New York

"The Soviets are being allowed to open a consulate in New York City in return for ours in Kiev," Mr. White said. "They have already significantly renovated the building they bought on East 51st Street, while we don't even have a contract."

Meanwhile, the advance party is paying \$130 a day for an office suite and two rooms in the Moskva Hotel. And as another member, Robert Mills, pointed out, "We have to turn in the keys to the hotel every night, just like any other guests."

After having spent six months in hotel rooms—eventually cooking Thanksgiving dinner for 14 on hotplates—three of the diplomats and their wives moved to new apartments on the other side of the Dnieper. The apartments are warm, spacious, twice as large as the Soviet standard, and were decorated after a taste with the authorities by a British contractor for the U.S. Embassy.

The floor the diplomats live on in a high-rise apartment building is in their alone. They do their food shopping by written order through a Ukrainian diplomatic service agency.

Obsolete Sabre Jets

The United States began a relatively modest military aid program to Indonesia in the years following the attempted Communist coup in 1965. That attempt failed in a national "bloodbath" that ended the career of President Sukarno, who had tried to ride the Communist tiger. The United States provided small arms, armored cars, medical equipment, four World War II destroyer escorts that make up the "backbone" of the Indonesian Navy and a small force of obsolete Sabre jets. These Sabres, about a dozen of which are operational, provide the air defense for a nation of islands spread over four time zones.

In the present fiscal year, the United States is scheduled to give Indonesia \$18 million worth of military hardware in outright grants, and favorable credits for \$40 million in purchases. A further \$3 million will be given for training expenses, some in the United States. All of this needs congressional approval. The outright grants will be determined next year and the favorable credits are in doubt.

Meanwhile, informed sources say, the French are offering, in one package alone, \$200 million in credits. This is largely to push their latest Mirage jet as a replacement for the fast-disappearing Sabres.

U.S. sources feel that the Indonesians would prefer to buy a package of 16 F-5 jets. With spare parts and technical services, this would be an \$80-million package.

Argentine Bid For Shipyard Is Reported

BONN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—In addition to the purchase of a submarine from West Germany, Argentina will acquire a complete shipyard to assemble at least three more submarines from sections made in Germany, the news agency DPA reported last week.

The office of State Secretary Klaus Boelling, spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, said it could confirm only the announcement that, at its regular Wednesday meeting, the Cabinet had agreed that the government would guarantee an export credit of 339 million marks (\$163 million) in connection with the sale of a submarine to Argentina by the Thyssen shipyard in Bremen.

DPA said it had learned from government circles that Mr. Schmidt had cut off a Cabinet discussion of the political and security aspects of the sale by saying the Federal Security Council already had approved the sale to Argentina.

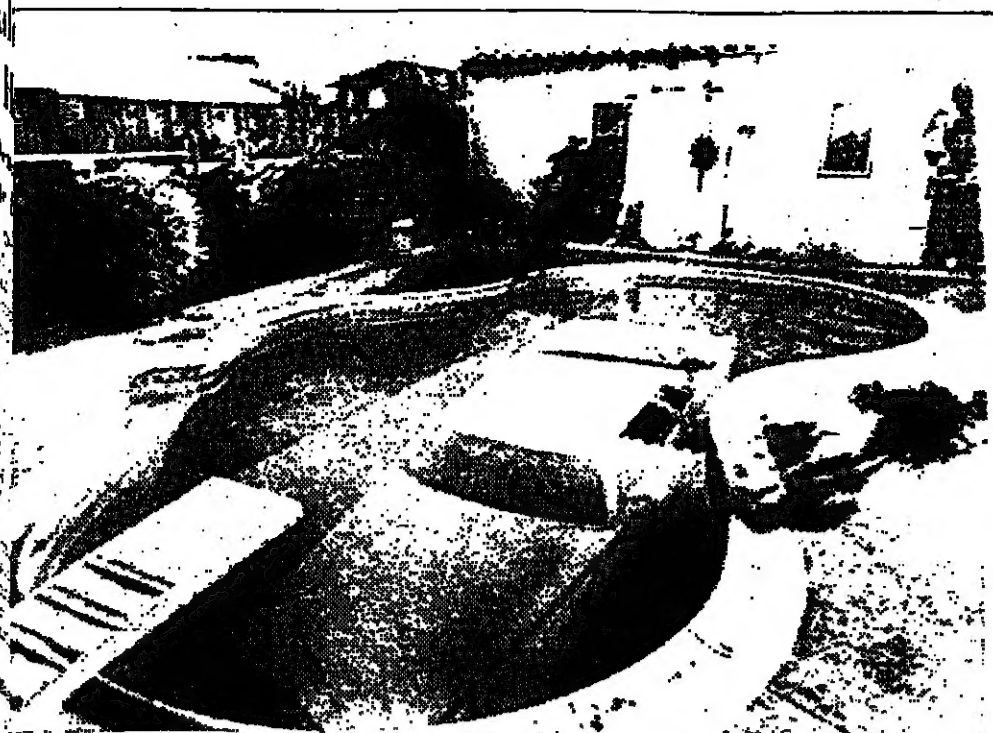
Mr. Boelling said the government had not departed from its 1971 decision not to export weapons outside the NATO area.

Informed sources said that Mr. Schmidt told the Cabinet he approved the sale of a 1,700-ton submarine to Argentina because undersea boats cannot be used in domestic conflicts, but that he continued to oppose the sale of tanks or machine guns to such states.

Nevertheless, the Cabinet approved the credit guarantee only reluctantly, mainly in order to assure jobs in the Bremen area, political sources said.

China Aide in Cambodia

HONG KONG, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Yun-kuei arrived yesterday in Phnom-Penh for a visit and was welcomed by Ieng Sary, Cambodian vice-premier in charge of foreign affairs, and Von Vet, vice-premier in charge of the economy, the Chinese news agency reported today.



R. POOL—Yes, it's a Cadillac (just three months old) and yes, it's at the bottom of Don Ayala's swimming pool in Los Angeles. How did it get there? Mrs. Ayala was driving the car into the garage when the accelerator stuck. The car tumbled through the back wall of the garage and into the pool. She and her child escaped unharmed, but the car will need plenty of work. And the pool is unusable.

Military Forces Seriously Handicapped

Indonesia Anxious to Replace Decrepit Arms

George McArthur

ARTIA—Two decades ago, President Sukarno was with Moscow, Indonesia's modern air force of 200 navy with missile patrol 12 submarines, the only one owned by an Asian nation. It was a Soviet-made, Czechoslovak artillery.

Today the world's fifth most powerful nation, which also is one of the world's most populous, is not even a class military power. It has 350,000 men who, on one "under arms." But those arms include Japanese left over from World War II.

Of the three Soviet submarines still in service, one can submerge and "it is a brave crew to take her down."

Heavy cruiser—its fire control other sophisticated systems, especially fouled by an Indonesian crew—has been scrapped. The fighters and flyshin bombers on isolated military bases beyond service or sale. Some patrol boats are being sold while others rot in the water without missiles or barnacled hulls.

Parts for those Soviet ships in operation have been broken down last year, pushed past the reviewed by a U.S. armored

going on sporadically for two years. Although the guerrillas now number only about 600 men, the fight against them has virtually exhausted old supplies of Iron Curtain shells and bullets. The Indonesians generally have avoided using U.S. equipment to spare Washington's sensibilities, but a lot of U.S. equipment nevertheless is being used.

Not surprisingly, the Indonesians are now embarked on a quiet rearmament program, a Western attaché said. "They are not rearming; they are replacing stuff that is falling apart." The cost may amount to \$400 million over the next few years.

Arms salesmen from France, Britain, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, West Germany and other places discreetly woo the government—their way paved by the various embassies. The United States takes little part in the game.

"We can't even get an introduction to anyone from the embassy," a U.S. arms representative complained. "Our policy is not to push anything," an embassy official admitted. "If the Indonesians approach us, we consider it."

This is part of the Carter administration's policy of slowing down international armaments sales. In the view of some Americans in Jakarta, it makes little sense for Indonesia.

A man involved in the business said, "It is a classic case of 'if we won't sell it to them somebody else sure as hell will.' What they are asking for is basic stuff and they are going to buy it somewhere, that is sure."

to be constructed in Indonesia with French help.

Much of this displaces potential U.S. sales, although American sources say the ruling Indonesian generals incline toward U.S. hardware because it has proved its quality and servicing is reliable.

Obsolete Sabre Jets

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U.S. sources feel that the Indonesians would prefer to buy a package of 16 F-5 jets. With spare parts and technical services, this would be an \$80-million package.

Exhausted Supplies

are running out of military. A Western diplomat said, "The operations on have pushed them to the limit."

Less operations—to supplement who took up arms, Portugal abandoned the the Indonesians have 38,000 men to make Indonesia's 27th the fighting has been



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South Africa Indicted

The magistrate's verdict exonerating the police in the death of Steve Biko, leader of the black-consciousness movement in South Africa, is an indictment of South Africa. The ruling is just as "inconceivable" as the State Department said it was. The magistrate found that Mr. Biko had died of head injuries incurred in a struggle with police, but that the evidence "does not prove the death was brought about by any act or omission involving an offense by any person." Not "by any person"? Mr. Biko had been kept naked and shackled and, despite conspicuous symptoms of distress, given no medical treatment. A police officer, saying Mr. Biko was "shamming," refused to have him taken to a local hospital. Only when he was found foaming was he taken—driven naked 700 miles in a Land Rover—to the prison hospital in Pretoria where, untreated, he died.

* * *

Mr. Biko's death was at least the 20th in 20 months of a South African black being held under "detention," that is, under special legislation that suspends the protections accorded citizens arrested under the regular criminal code. The number of people currently known to be in detention is 714. There was no way for Mr. Biko's family to penetrate the self-contained detention system to bring out the truth about his death. The inquest that the family could and did demand, however, was held within the other, or open, part of the South African legal system. Thus the outside world could get some glimpse of the atrocities that whites in power commit against those they choose to see as "cheeky" blacks like Steve Biko.

One must be thankful that such glimpses

are still permitted. There is a real possibility that such inquests will be shut off in order to shield from public view a repressive policy that many South Africans believe will probably be intensified. Enhancing this possibility is South Africa's awareness that the international community is now focusing sharp attention on the cruelties of apartheid. Such a change would take South Africa a long way away from the legal procedures on which it has relied heavily up to now to claim a close kinship to the West. The South Africans who are pushing their country toward a Soviet-style police state bear a heavy responsibility.

* * *

When will white South Africa come to see its own interest in change? Broadly, two developments are necessary. The first is to expand, rather than contract, the reach of law so as to end police brutality as an instrument of repression and intimidation against blacks. It was not necessary to kill Steve Biko and the other detainees. People who claim to be Westerners should be able to deal with real offenses against law and order within a single legal system. The second thing is, of course, for white South Africa to diminish or moot disputes over law enforcement by moving on to consult the non-white majority on their grievances. Steve Biko was the kind of black leader—prepared to negotiate with whites, able to lead a substantial part of the black community—with whom any sensible white would have wanted to consult. Instead he was murdered, and now his murder is covered up.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Japan and the Trade Quarrel

The trouble starts with the imbalance. Japan sells the United States a great deal more than it buys from the United States. The difference will run to \$8 billion this year. Sales mean jobs, and the point is exceedingly sensitive in both countries. That's why American trade negotiators have been hammering on Japan to cut its trade surplus, and that's also why the Japanese have been reluctant to commit themselves.

The United States has begun to get loud and peremptory with its complaints. That's not ordinarily the ideal way to conduct trade negotiations. But there is a widespread impression in Washington that the huge Japanese surplus arises from deeply ingrained Japanese ways of doing things, and these habits do not respond to the usual manners of diplomacy. In mid-November an American official arrived in Tokyo with a list of requests and very shortly began letting it be known, quite publicly, that the Japanese were not, in his view, taking them sufficiently seriously. A few days later, after further talks, he returned home accompanied by a shower of Japanese denunciations for his arrogance and bad manners.

But then an interesting thing happened. Last week Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda reorganized his Cabinet in a manner that looks, from the Carter administration's perspective, rather hopeful. For one thing, he has given broad authority to Nobuhiko Ushiba, a former Japanese ambassador to this country, who is known here as a wise and skillful economist. Mr. Ushiba will apparently have the power to break the impasse that has prevailed until now within the Japanese government.

If the Japanese government is preparing to move, the next question is where it will decide to go? Is the United States asking for the right things? If it is asking the Japanese for a firm date by which its trade surplus will hit zero—when their imports will equal their exports—then it is mistaken.

No country can control its trade accounts, precisely.

But the Carter administration's basic thrust is clearly right. In the Nixon years, this country made sporadic efforts to deal with some of the imports from Japan by trying to keep them out. The Carter administration, instead, is pressing the Japanese to increase their own imports from this country and everywhere else. To do it, Japan will have to stimulate business activity at home and reduce its barriers to foreign goods.

What if it doesn't? American negotiators have done a lot of talking about the possibility of an unmanageable surge of protectionism in Congress. But there is a much more immediate, and automatic, sanction. The exchange rate of the yen has risen rapidly in recent months on the international money markets. That makes Japanese goods more expensive abroad—and harder to sell. A huge surplus tends to be, in time, self-correcting. But, unfortunately, that mechanism works slowly and does a lot of damage along the way to the export industries, which are usually a country's most efficient producers.

Among the world's great trading nations, Japan is now second only to the United States in economic power. Perhaps because of its extremely rapid rise in wealth, Japan has yet to come to terms with the effect of its trade policies on other countries. Without really intending it, the Japanese now find themselves with a tremendous trade surplus that is a burden to the world in general and to their best customers in particular. It is important for Americans to recognize that this surplus cannot be pushed down overnight. But it is equally important for the Japanese to recognize that a surplus on the present scale cannot be sustained much longer.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Leader for the FBI

The decision of Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. that he cannot accept the nomination as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is, as Jody Powell said, "a loss to the administration, to the FBI and to the country." Judge Johnson would have given the FBI the kind of aggressive and thoughtful leadership it needs as it attempts to reestablish the great reputation it once had. But the judge cannot be faulted for concluding that it would be unfair to keep his nomination hanging any longer during his unfortunately long period of convalescence.

His decision, of course, puts the administration and, most particularly, Attorney General Griffin Bell back on square one in the search for an FBI director. It is just as well that Mr. Bell has said he will "let the dust settle" for a couple of weeks before deciding on how to renew that search. The

method he used last winter, when a selection committee considered more than 200 persons and sent five names to President Carter, was not notably successful. None of the five received much public or political support when their names became known, and the President went outside of the list to nominate Judge Johnson.

The search may be even harder now. By picking Judge Johnson, President Carter plainly identified the qualities he thinks are needed for the next director of the FBI. The public reaction to his choice suggests he is right. The result is that the President's next nominee will be judged by comparison with Judge Johnson, not by comparison with other potential nominees or previous directors. Finding someone who can meet that test will not be easy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 5, 1902
PARIS.—From the mild weather of the beginning of the early part of the week, Parisians and, in fact, all the countries of Western Europe, have experienced a sudden change to severe wintry weather. Snow has been reported in many parts of France; the snow and frost in Holland and Belgium and freezing temperatures all over Great Britain.

Fifty Years Ago

December 5, 1927
PATRONS, N.J.—The local school board has decided that marriage is a necessary evil and women teachers who marry might as well get leaves of absence for their wedding trips. The decision will permit two teachers, Helen C. Friedman and Margaret B. Ellis, to take a week off following their approaching marriages. The honeymoon will now be legal.



'All Right, Now, Everybody Up! Or Partly Up.
Some of You, That Is... I Mean, If You Don't Mind...
Please, Fellows, Huh?..'

Giscard: III—Roller Coaster

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's position as President of the Fifth Republic is unusual. His two predecessors, De Gaulle and Pompidou (always excepting Alain Poher, head of the Senate, who was twice briefly interim chief of state), started at an age of prestige which gradually declined. But Giscard d'Estaing's power has waxed, waned and waxed again.

When he entered the Elysée—a rather surprise victor, first in the preliminary of France's two-round electoral system, then over the popular leftist, Mitterrand—his influence was greater than anyone had anticipated. Solidly supported by the next Gaullist boss, Chirac, whom he named prime minister, he gained popularity.

But this diminished as he split with Chirac and replaced him with Raymond Barre, as the Socialists solidified their alliance with the Communists in a "common program," as economic lassitude embraced France; and as the tickle French public shifted.

Gaining Strength

Last March Giscard d'Estaing was given scant chance of being reelected in 1981 when his term ends. His majority coalition seemed doomed in the approaching legislative elections. There was even talk about the necessity of his resignation should parliament be dominated by leftists.

Even today Giscard d'Estaing cannot claim popular majority, although his position has strengthened relatively during recent months. Opinion polls show his coalition wavering between 48 and 50 per cent of the projected vote. But he and his backers are in the ascendancy while the left, riven by a Socialist-Communist split, is on the decline.

Thus, unlike either De Gaulle or Pompidou, whose presidencies started high but pursued gradual downward slopes, Giscard d'Estaing's presidency has been on an undramatic roller coaster of power, somewhat up, somewhat down—now somewhat up again.

A year ago the Communists seemed to have a good chance of joining the French cabinet after the coming election. This appears improbable now. No matter how the polls vary, so-called center-right parties are more than likely to win when the voters actually vote.

France seems to feel more confident and tranquil than in 1976. Giscard d'Estaing's relaxed policy apparently works. Paris, despite

occasional strikes, is no longer a tense city. To the surprise of pessimists, when politicized university students returned to classes in September, after the holiday, there wasn't any trouble.

These developments stem less from administrative improvements (despite Barre's surprising success) or from any genuine alliance between Giscard d'Estaing's liberals and Chirac's Gaullists than from the yawning chasm between Socialists and Communists. Strangely enough, that chasm was widened by leftist triumphs in last spring's municipal elections.

Once it became probable that the left would gain power in 1978, both Socialists and Communists studied their common program carefully. They found serious points of disagreement: nuclear weapons, industrial nationalization, etc. Moreover, many Communists decided they didn't want to hold relatively lesser ministries in a leftist government that might be ousted after a few months. (The President can dissolve parliament and demand new elections.)

Maybe they prefer to stake everything on participating later in a government that would endure at least three or four years, in which their ministerial posts would gain importance. Then they might feel that major reforms according to their own liking could be introduced.

Near 'Compromise'

They disliked being pushed by the Socialists into positions they didn't wholly endorse—and vice versa. Today the Communists might well be nearer to a mini-version of Italy's "historic compromise"—not supporting but not opposing a conservative government—than to a genuine left alliance.

Not only the center-right bloc but also Giscard d'Estaing is therefore in a much improved position. The President is evidently confident he can survive at least his first term of office (almost four years more). He is not profoundly concerned about what history's judgment on his performance will be because he has to profound respect for history's verdicts. For him, developing civilization is more important than collective memory. He only wishes:

"I would like to be remembered as someone who made French democracy work well. Like Jefferson, I want to strengthen a

functioning democracy that is able successfully to face the problems of its time and circumstances. I also want to help the European community and its France's place within it."

His heroes are various: Plato, Montesquieu, Tocqueville, Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau and Raymond Foinard. Also De Gaulle, "who showed me how a statesman should function" (although Giscard d'Estaing was not a Gaullist enthusiast). My guess is that Tocqueville ranks first. In one conversation Giscard d'Estaing told me: "He thought brilliantly and wrote beautifully. He was my friend. That is how I feel about him."

Burns' Stance, Carter's Dilemma

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Arthur Burns recently delivered a watery compliment to the man who could reappoint him chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Burns said he expects President Carter's economic policy "soon will take on a more constructive character." A sense of proportion usually is the first casualty of the quest for office, but Burns is campaigning with a gentlemanly diffidence.

Carter doesn't know how to flit, but he sure knows how to slalom through facts. Recently he said that his private disagreements with Burns are deeper than the public disagreements. More recently he said there are no significant disagreements. Perhaps he doesn't understand the policy prerequisites for fulfilling his campaign promises; or, he may understand Burns' or didn't mean the promises; or something.

Burns is a strong personality and advocate, and Carter has not surrounded himself with such people. Burns has a coherent philosophy and the political skills to advance it, which make him a reproach to the administration.

Warning

And some people campaigning for his reappointment are putting the case rather too well. A banker warns Carter: "The key to long life for this economic expansion is a sustainable pace, and policy-makers must resist the temptation to speed up the expansion by sharply intensifying monetary and fiscal stimuli."

Carter may not want to "sharply" intensify anything. But he probably knows he is not going to achieve Democratic goals, so he may be reluctant to compound his problems by embracing a symbol of Republican methods.

Republicans tend to believe that control of the money supply is the foremost instrument for controlling interest rates, the level of economic activity, and hence inflation. And in economic policy even more than in most fields of public policy, methods and goals are related: The primary Republican goal is combating inflation.

The country agrees, but Carter must decorously avoid seeming to agree too much. The core of his appeal to labor, blacks and liberals concerned jobs. It was his promise to reduce unemployment to less than 5 per cent. Today, his advisers must

The Very Bumpy Road To Conference in Cairo

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Carter administration has some hard decisions to make before it takes its seat between the Israelis and the Egyptians at this month's Cairo conference on the tangles of the Middle East.

What is to be its role at that conference? Silent observer, mediator, proposer of compromises, communitarian with the absent and hostile Arab states, or what?

What does the U.S. representative, Assistant Secretary of State Atherton, say when he is asked—as he surely will be—whether President Carter includes the Palestinians in his crusade for human rights?

If the President does include them, does this mean the right of self-determination for the Palestinians? Carter has not talked about a Palestinian "independent state"—this is emphasized at the National Security Council in the White House and at the State Department—but he has talked about a Palestinian "homeland," and a Palestinian "entity." No doubt Atherton will be asked what these words mean.

What specific political and military guarantees will the United States give to Israel when Prime Minister Begin has to answer President Sadat's demand that Israel give up "every inch" of territory captured by Israel in the 1967 war?

And since the Executive Branch of the government in Washington has to consider how many votes it has in the Congress on such inflammable political issues as Israel and oil in the Middle East, should key members of the Congress be involved in this negotiating process beginning in Cairo on the way to Geneva?

Culp, Hesitate

If the administration has seemed to gulp and hesitate before rushing to Cairo, it is at least partly because it has to think a little more seriously about these fundamental questions. After all, Sadat thought of things that had been unthinkable for almost 30 years, and acted on them with only the vaguest hints to Washington.

Maybe Carter and Secretary of State Vance were a little slow and sounded vaguely grudging about this spectacular switch in Middle East diplomacy, for they did have some vague advance suggestions.

Their private communications with Sadat on his thoughts had been very close, but not on his actions and specifically not on his sudden trip to Jerusalem. What has surprised and even troubled officials here was Sadat's decision to follow up his philosophical triumph in Jerusalem with a call for a conference to deal with the specifics of all these intractable problems.

of politics and borders with a few days, while everybody is still stunned by his heroic sudden diplomacy.

Washington is singing the hymn of peace that Sadat began sang in that worked-out TV Sunday-school melody a few weeks ago, but it doesn't enter the words that will have him into agreements or even treaties for a general settlement in the Middle East.

Vance is a key figure in the administration's policy of not getting through this diplomatic field and being among the winners with a suspicion of sudden changes and a long view of consequences of rushing into a Cairo conference with so many absent members, he is being cautious, and he may very be right.

No government involved in this rapidly changing scene is ready after Sadat's dramatic appeal in the Knesset in Jerusalem to make specific commitments, not even the government of the United States, with its power and constitutional divisions.

The United States has wide responsibilities beyond Cairo and Jerusalem. It has to deal with the other Arab states, who are divided among themselves and agreed only that they go to Sadat's Cairo conference. It has to deal with Moscow, which could undermine the turn in the Middle East, even if Cairo and Jerusalem agree on a cease-fire.

Time Factor

In short, Carter and Vance, insisting on a comprehensive Middle East settlement, it takes time to negotiate, not with Sadat and Begin, but with their allies in Europe and whose industries depend on oil from the Middle East.

So it's no wonder that Washington, after approving Sadat's dramatic but general terms of reconciliation, now is silent about his insistence on a conference to deal with the specific details of boundaries, armaments and guarantees. Maybe Sadat is ready to recognize the political independence and territorial integrity of no but on what terms, and what lines, and with what agreement or disagreement among other states that have bounds with Israel?

Washington is just beginning to think about these practical problems in the light of Sadat's transformation of the Middle Eastern diplomatic picture. It has no answer within the Executive Branch, let alone a sentiment in the Congress, which would be brought into an understanding if the United States to have an effective role reconciling the crisis.

By George F. Will

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Commission Paritaire No. 34.231

JAN 10 1978

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James Reson

Carter Says Issues' Complexity Has Clouded His Image



President Carter at recent Washington press conference.

continued from Page 1

clear explosives. We have it to a successful conclusion after years of negotiations in Panama Canal treaty. We are going to encourage regional integration, giving Bolivia access to the sea, Ecuador access to the Amazon River. We have major international effort to restore our nation's leadership in a moral sense. The rights issue has been at the forefront of all major international leaders during this year.

ear ago, there was a feeling that it was impossible to control the spread of nuclear weapons. I think there is hope this might be achieved. We have begun the process of holding down future arms sales by the U.S. and other nations. We have reinforced our commitment to a stronger NATO. We have elevated consideration of international economic matters to the summit level, and we have restored the State Department to a major role in that field. I think the past year has been primarily a year of reassessment of some of our policies.

are you saying, sir, that the perception, if any, is a direct, of misunderstanding because of the complexity of these issues and the way they have been handled in the first year of your administration?

There is one other thing going on. We have opened the door to public debate in an unprecedented fashion. I have as best I could to spell out the issues to the Congress and to the public. We have been in a state of confusion in the past, but we have now opened the door to public debate in an unprecedented fashion. I have as best I could to spell out the issues to the Congress and to the public. We have been in a state of confusion in the past, but we have now opened the door to public debate in an unprecedented fashion.

Sadat dramatically decided to go to Jerusalem and decided to follow it up with a meeting in Cairo.

So in its totality, I think the time for urgency had arrived. We are now trying, within the limits of our persuasive ability, to prevent any of the parties in the Middle Eastern dispute from disavowing that commitment to withdrawing permanently, from going to Geneva for a comprehensive settlement. We have been successful in that so far because I think the leaders there want peace.

Q—Before you get to that comprehensive settlement and even before they go into serious negotiations about what concessions are to be given by Israel and so on and so forth, the threshold question obviously is going to arise: What guarantees will the President of the United States and the Senate of the United States approve of? What is your answer to that question?

A—I don't know yet. I think first of all that the discussions in Cairo are likely to be substantive in nature. The expectation here and in Israel and in Egypt and throughout the world is that this will not be a pro forma meeting but will be designed to be a substantive step toward a comprehensive settlement.

We already provide a major portion of our total foreign aid to Israel and Egypt. And the flexibility there is somewhat limited, although there are always options for a change in emphasis from weapons to economic aid and perhaps a shift in emphasis toward the Middle East in general.

As far as military security guarantees are concerned, I think we would be quite amenable to helping carry out whatever mutual agreement the parties would propose. We wouldn't just give a blank check, but if Egypt and Israel said we can reach a peace treaty if the United States would perform a certain service or give a certain guarantee, or if Jordan and Syria would have the same sort of caveat, we would do what we could to comply.

Q—Would that go as far as a nonaggression treaty?

A—Well, I think that the agreement has already been reached, and I believe this has been announced publicly, that Syria, Jordan and Egypt have agreed to more than a nonaggression treaty formally, actually to a peace treaty. This is one of the major accomplishments of the last few months.

Q—Going back to my frame, which is the year and your feeling about it, when you look back on this year, what has surprised you?

A—The intransigence of some of the domestic and international problems has been a surprise. I was surprised at the profound reaction, both approbation and disapproval, to the human rights commitment that we reaffirmed. For instance, I have been pleasantly surprised at the favorable reaction of some of the African national leaders at our extension of a friendly hand, when in the past they had not permitted our top officials even to come into their countries.

I was unpleasantly surprised at the first reactions to Andy Young and his fresh approach to international affairs. I have been pleasantly surprised recently that as the nations got to know him [the reactions] have improved.

I had never had any experience with the Congress. I have been surprised at the quality of their knowledge of subjects, particularly in view of the fact that individual members of the House and Senate specialize or concentrate on a particular aspect of domestic or international affairs and almost invariably they know more about the subject than I do, at least those members of a subcommittee or chairman of subcommittees who have long years of dealing with a single subject.

I have also underestimated the international effort of statements made by me or actions taken by our country. Quite often when I answer a question in a press conference that is not even covered or published in the American news media, in Germany or France or perhaps Japan it would be a top headline. And the enormous influence of our country in other nations is greater than I anticipated.

I have not been displeased with the presidency, compared to what I had anticipated. I don't know of any profound substantial disappointments.

Harried Canadians Are Beginning to Display New Warmth Toward the U.S.

By Robert Trumbull

AWA (NTT)—A new warmth toward the United States has appeared in Canada, according to officials, analysts and academics in an uncharacteristic display of unanimity.

The change in the atmosphere, said a close adviser to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau recently, is a striking contrast to the "icy" and "tense" relations that have characterized Canadian attitudes as he was to leave Ottawa two years ago.

commentators have said the new Canadian posture, at least in the once-popular but

later rejected concept known as "continentalism," or the merging of the Canadian and U.S. economies into a single North American unit.

"There has been a measurable change in the atmosphere," said a close adviser to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau recently. The U.S. ambassador, Thomas Enders, who assumed the post in February of last year, described the recent shift in Canadian attitudes as "massive," a word that the longtime diplomat chose with care.

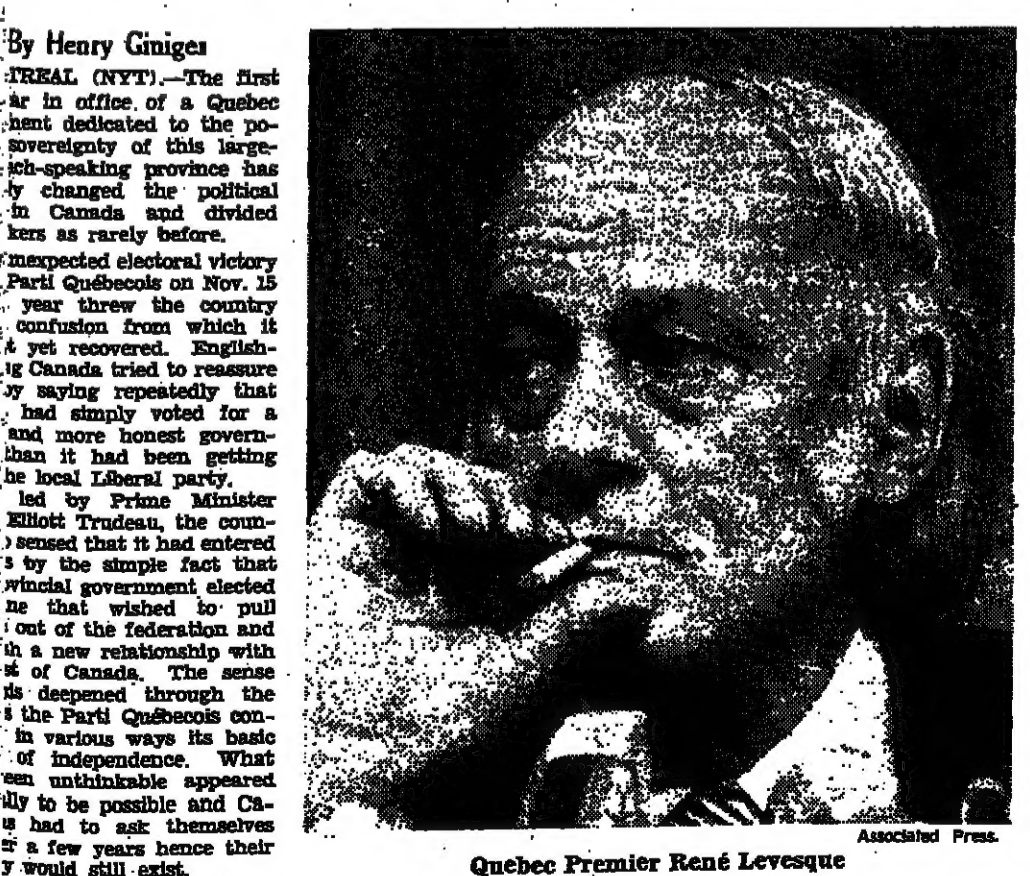
The results of the new cordiality have been tangible, the ambassador said. He cited the

administration in Washington, exemplified by Mr. Trudeau's warm personal regard for President Carter. And third, they cite a warning of Canadian memories of the Watergate scandal and the U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Other Issues

The slump in the Canadian economy and the socialist movement in predominantly French-speaking Quebec, the latter threatening to destroy the territorial integrity of the 100-year-old Canadian federation, have had the effect of taking

Quebec Issue Year After Election: The Sense of Crisis Grows



Quebec Premier René Lévesque

By Henry Granger

TREAL (NTT)—The first in a series of articles in the *Quebec Times* dedicated to the sovereignty of this large French-speaking province has changed the political landscape in Canada and divided it as rarely before.

Unexpected electoral victory Parti Québécois on Nov. 15 year threw the country into confusion from which it has yet recovered. English-speaking Canada tried to reassure by saying repeatedly that had simply voted for a more honest government. It had been getting the local Liberal party, led by Prime Minister Elliott Trudeau, the consensus that it had entered the simple fact that the provincial government elected had wished to pull out of the federation and in a new relationship with the rest of Canada. The sense is deepened through the the Parti Québécois continues in various ways its basic of independence. What was unthinkable appeared to be possible and Canada had to ask themselves a few years hence their would still exist.

Levesque, a national weekly summed up the feeling: "On Nov. 15, 1976, entered a new era. In a stroke, the unthinkable suddenly became normal and possible suddenly conceivable."

The Separatists

Trudeau now has a special in his office working on to defeat "the separatist" term applied to the Québécois and which is

formance appeared to be the new government's most vulnerable point, but it was not until late in the year that it was able to produce a program to try to alleviate the situation. In the meantime, the political warfare between Ottawa and Quebec that began almost immediately after the election centered increasingly on the economy, each side blaming the other for Quebec's economic woes.

A Referendum

Indeed, the main thrust of the federalist campaign against the Parti Québécois has been to persuade Quebecers that, if their cultural future is in no danger within the federal system, their economic future is in jeopardy. The Parti Québécois, led by Premier René Lévesque and other leaders, after saluting Quebec's act of courage and confidence in voting the Parti Québécois into office, denounced the campaign as a "terrorist" one designed to play on deep-rooted complexes of inferiority and lack of confidence. But the very nature of what the Parti Québécois is proposing recognizes, at least implicitly, that voters need reassurance before taking the final plunge to independence.

The party seeks Quebec's political sovereignty combined with an economic association with the rest of Canada, and voters will be asked to approve this goal in a referendum to be held in about 18 months. Words such as "separation," "separatism" and "separatists" have been banished from the official vocabulary because they imply economic isolation. Officials have begun to shy away even from the word "independence," since it also conveys the idea of an unconnected Quebec off on its own.

During the year, the government sought to fulfill the party's pledge of providing a good provincial government while keeping its fundamental political aims in sight. While the Parti Québécois is in the main, moderately leftist in social and economic doctrine,

it includes a fairly heterogeneous group of people who are kept together by commonly held nationalist views. In the same way, the party seeks to appeal to a broad section of voters, most of whom have conservative tendencies. Consequently what has seemed good government to some has looked bad to others.

The measures the government took showed a general tendency to line up with labor against management, with small home-owned businesses against large outside-owned ones, and in general with the French-speaking majority against the English-speaking minority. Even though officials insisted there was room for everyone in Quebec, it was evident where their sympathies lay and where they thought their electorate was. Nowhere was this clearer than in the law establishing the primacy of the French language that was passed in August against the bitter opposition of the English-speaking minority of the English-speaking province of Quebec.

There are indications that Quebec may try a new tack—an attempt to produce a pro-Quebec lobby in Washington through the many New Englanders of Quebec origin and their representatives in Congress. What the government would settle for is a kind of neutrality based on the U.S. ability to adapt to new situations as long as they do not seem to be threatening the United States. Last May, when the Parti Québécois updated its program at its first convention since assuming power, references to a withdrawal of Quebec from the North Atlantic alliance and from North American defense arrangements were carefully removed.

In the next few months, the Canadian debate will increase in intensity as the referendum approaches. The Quebec government intends to publish detailed proposals for economic association, an idea that has remained vague until now aside from references to the European Economic Community.

Mr. Lévesque's appeal has been all the greater because in the opposition camp within Quebec there is yet to emerge any leader of comparable stature. In the decision that Quebecers will soon

Levesque Warns He Would Block Charter Change

QUEBEC CITY, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Quebec Premier René Lévesque has promised that his government will cooperate with a new federal plan to stimulate key sectors of the economy but has warned that he will block Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's plans to amend the Constitution.

Mr. Lévesque threatened further on Friday that his party might campaign against Quebec Liberals in the federal general election expected next year if the proposed constitutional amendments were used as an election platform.

It was the first time Mr. Lévesque has threatened to become involved in federal elections. The federal Liberal party traditionally receives heavy support in Quebec, without which it is unlikely to form a government.

At the end of Mr. Lévesque's first business meeting with Mr. Trudeau since Mr. Lévesque's Parti Québécois came to power in November of last year, the premier said that on constitutional matters, "We agreed to disagree."

He said he would probably attend any constitutional meeting convened by Mr. Trudeau but would deny the unanimous provincial consent needed to permit amendment.

Mr. Lévesque dismissed amendments as "punchwork" and emphasized that he would not agree to discuss constitutional change until a provincial referendum gave him a mandate to negotiate political sovereignty within an economic association with the rest of Canada.

Mr. Trudeau said the Quebec leader was not interested in altering the federal Constitution to give more powers to the country's provinces—a move seen by some as a middle course between separatism and the current confederation.

Blast Damages Indian A-Plant

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—An explosion last night at India's Baroda atomic heavy-water plant injured 20 persons and could delay domestic nuclear fuel production by more than a year, informed sources said today.

Atomic Energy Commission officials declined comment on speculation that last night's blast had been caused by saboteurs.

Dr. Homi Sethna, chairman of the AEC, said today he did not want to comment on speculation of sabotage in the Baroda explosion. He went to the blast scene tonight.

S	Bands	Price	Bonds

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5685	92	EurIn	8184
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5686	10112	Finland	8381
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56941	1000	Finland	8461
56942	1000	Finland	8462
56943	1000	Finland	8463
56944	1000	Finland	8464
56945	1000	Finland	8465
56946	1000	Finland	8466
56947	1000	Finland	8467
56948	1000	Finland	8468
56949	1000	Finland	8469
56950	1000	Finland	8470
56951	1000	Finland	8471
56952	1000	Finland	8472
56953	1000	Finland	8473
56954	1000	Finland	8474
56955	1000	Finland	8475
56956	1000	Finland	8476
56957	1000	Finland	8477
56958	1000	Finland	8478
56959			

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—National Starch & Chemical said today it is holding preliminary discussions with representatives of Unilever, which expressed interest in National Starch.

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank sign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in national currencies of some of the following financial centres. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	S	D	M	FF	L. L.	Cldr.	BS	Swiss
Amsterdam	1.3949	4.3438	108.165	47.75	37.50		4.9720	111.70
Brussels	2.743	63.125	15.74125	7.178	3.9895	14.5675		162.28
Frankfurt	3.0628	4.0150		4.285	2.513	52.85	0.300	159.10
London	1.8298		4.1040	8.5100	1596.75	4.4215	55.14	3.853
Paris	7.4676	7.4676	22.5	125.25				
Stockholm	1.8298	8.5125	23.5	41.11	553.00	12.9235	224.70	
Zurich	2.1375	2.882	99.255	44.11	0.2434	86.48	1.61210	

The following are dollar values as given in London: Danish kronor: Escudo: 40.615; Israeli s: 15.75; Pataca: 22.345; Schilling: 19.775; Sri Lanka: Yen: 244.40; West German: 3.363; Peso: 4.159; Belgian franc: French Franc: 6.5535; Singapore: 2.266; 1 Cadian = 1.066 U.S. dollar.

(c) Commercial franc. (1) Units of 100. (2) Units of 1,000. (3) Units of 100,000.

(a) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

December 5, 1977

Our research was not based on total deposits, but rather on the amount of deposits held by the

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4. Singapore, Bangkok

December 5, 1977

Chilly Weather Fails to Cool the Optimism of Midwest Businessmen

Continued from Page 9.) -
Chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co., said he was concerned
by the "hesitancy that still
plagues the economy."

theless, business executives have been heartened by recent developments on the economic front, such as the strong seven-tenths of 1 per cent rise last week in the government index of leading economic

indicators for October, the pace of early Christmas retail sales at chain stores, the strength of new orders, continued vigorous construction activity (particularly in residential building), and President Carter's promise of substantial tax cuts next year.

The Midwest's business and economic leaders have the same worries as the rest of the country about inflation, the big fede

deficit and unemployment situation, but there is perhaps greater concern in this vicinity about the steel-import issue and about the lag in capital spending.

Special Interest

The latter is of particular interest since the Seventh Federal Reserve District—which consists of Iowa and much of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan—accounts for about one-third of the nation's production of capital equipment: steel, trunks, machine tools and other heavy goods. This region attaches special importance to the program, therefore, to the extent that it is being contemplated by the administration and hopes that adequate incentives will be provided to expand such outlays by business.

hibiting effect of low earnings on business expansion projects.

Charles Hall, executive vice-president of the Continental Bank, said that a "strong equity market is more critically essential to the long-term capital formation process today than at any point in the post-World War II period." The stock market has not been strong because of numerous uncertainties and other factors. Stock prices today, he noted, are no higher than they were in 1968—no progress in nine

Real profits of nonfinancial corporations, he said, rose from \$18.2 billion in 1960 to \$41.6 billion in 1966 but stood only at \$27.8 billion 10 years later. This perform-

Denmark's Price Index

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—Denmark's consumer price index rose to 288.7 at the end of October, up 3.5 per cent from the end of September and up 12.7 from October, 1976, the government announced.

Japan's Vehicle Exports

TOKYO, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—

Japan's motor vehicle exports in October totaled 260,088 units, down 9.2 per cent from a monthly record of 286,373 units in September but up 19.5 per cent from 218,401 units in October, 1976, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association reported.

ance, he maintained, "will neither build adequate capital nor encourage equity investors to supply capital."

When measured in terms of a return on assets, Mr. Hall said, "the record is equally dismal," using after-tax profits adjusted for inflation and also adjusting fixed capital for its replacement cost, returns were 11.82 per cent in 1965 but dropped to 4.83 per cent last year. These returns have been below 5 per cent every year since 1973 and "are simply insufficient to induce further capital outlays," the banker asserted.

Bonn to Be Host Of Next Summit

BONN, Dec. 4 (AP).—A West German spokesman has confirmed that preliminary planning is under way to hold the fourth economic summit conference of major Western industrial nations in Bonn.

Spokesman Klaus Boelling said the West German government would "not be displeased" if the conference were held in its capital.

President Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, also indicated that Borm was being considered as a site for next year's meeting, tentatively set for late spring.

Bonn was mentioned as a possible site for the 1978 meeting at the last economic summit, held in June in London. Japan also expressed interest in hosting the conference.

porate profitability—a situation compounded by the “failure of conventional accounting procedures to charge as a current cost the current value of capital expiring in the current accounting period.” Because of that factor, he said, corporations are paying in taxes about 10 per cent more of their true profits than a decade ago.

In a survey of the 500 businessmen at the conference, 78 per cent of them agreed that the current rate of return on business investments was inadequate and that tax laws were the most important impediment. To stimulate business investment, the principal recommendation was allowing business to depreciate facilities on a replacement-cost basis.

Despite all the concern about capital formation and tax policy, the outlook for the economy from the vantage point of the Midwest appears reasonably favorable—

Italian Wholesale Prices

ROME, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The Italian wholesale price index rose 0.8 per cent in October from September, the slowest gain since that of 0.3 per cent in July, the

that of 0.3 per cent in July, the government statistics bureau reported. The index stood at 119.4 (1976 equals 100), indicating that the rise in the first 10 months of this year was 19.4 per cent higher than the average level of 1976.

maybe even a little brighter than
in some other parts of the coun-
try.

But the business world here would certainly agree with Treasury Secretary Blumenthal. Talking recently about the economy's shortcomings, he recalled the inimitable words of Casey Stengel. In sizing up the Mets' chances as a new, floundering baseball team, the wily manager observed, "In many areas, we have too many strong weak-

U.S. Labor Costs Seen Rising 8.5%

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The annual labor relations forum of the Conference Board said

that in 1973 the median increase in first-year wages and benefits under labor contract settlements is projected at 8.5 per cent, compared with 7.8 per cent for the first nine months of this year.

labor relations specialists, said 1978 labor settlements will increase manufacturing costs about 5.8 per cent, as wage increases will continue to exceed increases of productivity.

The forum said that while 1978 will be a light bargaining year, the fragile peace between labor and management is likely to be strained.

Chicago Options Table

[illegible]

American Exchange Options

[illegible]

**“I don’t know what IEO means.
I just want to change jobs.”**

Let us clarify. IEO means International Executive Opportunities, and that's a special section which appears in the International "Herald Tribune. Less eloquent newspapers speak of recruitment ads.

In the Herald Tribune, Europe's only international daily and the one read most by most multi-national executives, the level of positions offered is higher than that of other newspapers; interest and response are higher, too.

So if you're an executive looking for a better job, you're more likely to find it in the Herald Tribune.

If, on the other hand, you're a company seeking a qualified international executive, you're likely to be successful with an ad in the Herald Tribune IEO section. Because...

Herald Tribune ads work.

**Call Max Ferrero at 747 12 65 in Paris
or your local Herald Tribune representative
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4,000,000 Shares
Arizona Public Service Company
Common Stock
(\$2.50 Par Value)

Dean Witter & Co.
Incorporated

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields
Incorporated

Drexel Burnham Lambert
Incorporated

Hornblower, Weeks, Noyes & Trask
Incorporated

Kuhn Loeb & Co.
Incorporated

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated

Rauscher Pierce Securities Corporation

Salomon Brothers

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Basle Securities Corporation

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

Daiwa Securities America Inc.

Nomura Securities International, Inc.

The First Boston Corporation

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Incorporated

Lehman Brothers
Incorporated

White, Weld & Co.
Incorporated

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette
Securities Corporation

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Incorporated

Reynolds Securities Inc.

Warburg Paribas Becker
Incorporated

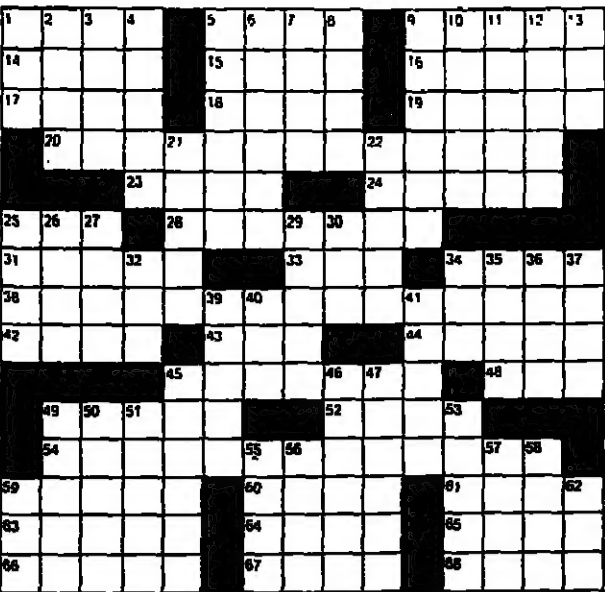
Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

Kleinwort, Benson
Incorporated

UBS-DB Corporation

The Nikko Securities Co.
International, Inc.

Yamaichi International (America), Inc.



ACROSS

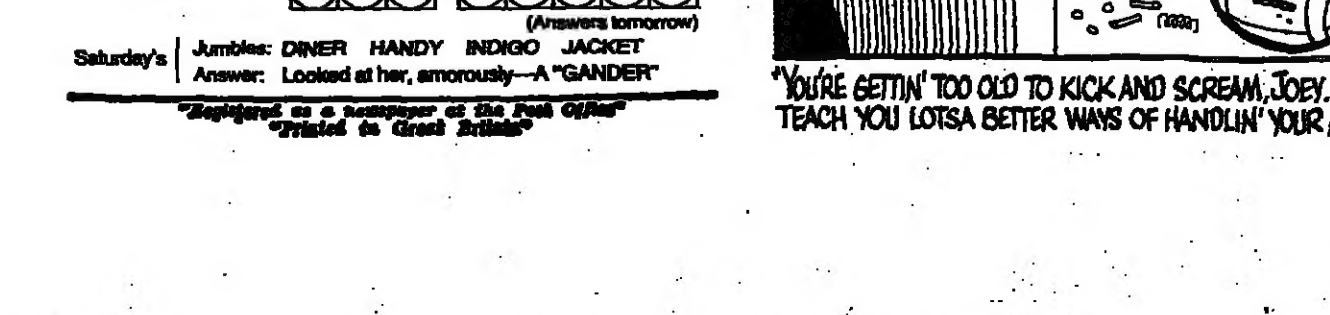
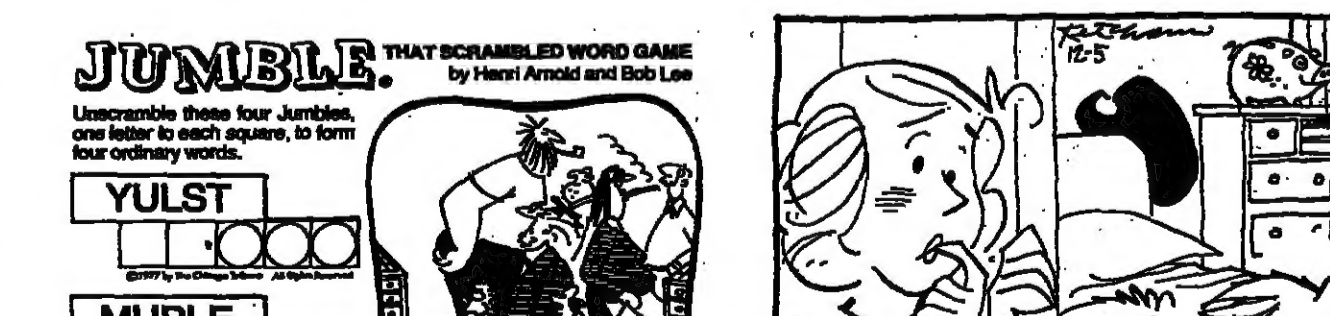
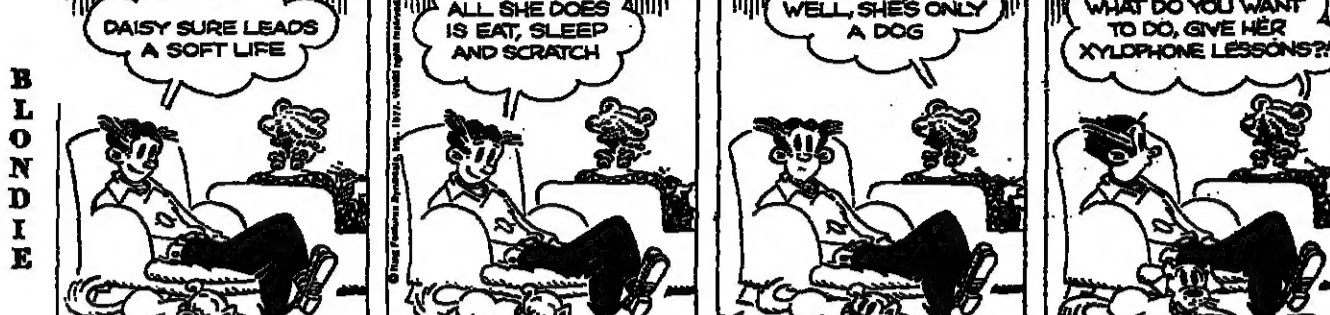
1 Set for a portrait
5 Fuel in Cork
9 Capital of W. Australia
14 Hippocampal
15 "As" — as a painted ship
16 Crest — (that is to say)
17 "M for Mander"
18 Kibler: Suffix
19 Body tissues
20 With 54 Across, Ben Jonson line
23 Word with fire or rummage
24 "The Sun Also"
25 Tumble winner
26 Fruits
31 Mail, in Paris
32 Former name of Tokyo
34 October birthstone
38 "as a cloud"
42 Overgrowth
43 Hostess, in Shakespeare
44 Swiss site of a 1481-1489 council

DOWN

1 School of whales
2 "Metamorphoses"
3 Territory in W. Germany
4 N.Y. island
5 Awkward situation
6 Polished, as copy
7 Ray of movies
8 Polka
9 Local dialect
10 Anthony and Barbara
11 Valley on the moon
12 Lazy Susans
13 Half a tray
21 "A Streetcar"
22 "Desire"

WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	Wind	Humid
ALBUQUERQUE	50	Clear	W 10	60
ALBANY	30	Clear	W 10	60
ALBUQUERQUE	50	Clear	W 10	60
ALBANY	30	Clear	W 10	60
ALBUQUERQUE	50	Clear	W 10	60
ALBANY	30	Clear	W 10	60
ALBUQUERQUE	50	Clear	W 10	60
ALBANY	30	Clear	W 10	60
ALBUQUERQUE	50	Clear	W 10	60
ALBANY	30	Clear	W 10	60



BOOKS

WRITING IN GENERAL AND THE SHORT STORY IN PARTICULAR

An Informal Textbook

By Rust Hills. Houghton Mifflin. 194 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHAT is a short story, and how do we distinguish it from a sketch, a play, or a novel? What is the difference between what is called "writing" and what is called "writing in general"? These are the questions that Rust Hills, in his new book, "Writing in General and the Short Story in Particular," attempts to answer. Hills, who has been writing for 30 years, is a seasoned writer and editor. His book is a collection of his own writing, edited and annotated by him. It is a book that is both a guide and a source of inspiration. Hills' book is a collection of his own writing, edited and annotated by him. It is a book that is both a guide and a source of inspiration. Hills' book is a collection of his own writing, edited and annotated by him. It is a book that is both a guide and a source of inspiration.

Which remark brings out what may be the one major point of view? Hills' book is a collection of his own writing, edited and annotated by him. It is a book that is both a guide and a source of inspiration. Hills' book is a collection of his own writing, edited and annotated by him. It is a book that is both a guide and a source of inspiration.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
a book reviewer for The New York Times

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

NEW YORK—There are some opening variations that seem to enjoy sporadic success without ever attaining a wide following. These are the excessively sharp ones where perfectly precise tactical timing is demanded to justify ambitious, aggressive strategy.

After 20 R-K1, Timman could shake the pressure against KP by 20... P-K3 because P-K3-Q3; 23 B-K3, Q-R3; 24 B-K3, N-B3; 25 B-K3, N-B3; 26 B-K3, N-B3; 27 B-K3, N-B3; 28 B-K3, N-B3; 29 B-K3, N-B3; 30 B-K3, N-B3; 31 B-K3, N-B3; 32 B-K3, N-B3; 33 B-K3, N-B3; 34 B-K3, N-B3; 35 B-K3, N-B3; 36 B-K3, N-B3; 37 B-K3, N-B3; 38 B-K3, N-B3; 39 B-K3, N-B3; 40 B-K3, N-B3; 41 B-K3, N-B3; 42 B-K3, N-B3; 43 B-K3, N-B3; 44 B-K3, N-B3; 45 B-K3, N-B3; 46 B-K3, N-B3; 47 B-K3, N-B3; 48 B-K3, N-B3; 49 B-K3, N-B3; 50 B-K3, N-B3; 51 B-K3, N-B3; 52 B-K3, N-B3; 53 B-K3, N-B3; 54 B-K3, N-B3; 55 B-K3, N-B3; 56 B-K3, N-B3; 57 B-K3, N-B3; 58 B-K3, N-B3; 59 B-K3, N-B3; 60 B-K3, N-B3; 61 B-K3, N-B3; 62 B-K3, N-B3; 63 B-K3, N-B3; 64 B-K3, N-B3; 65 B-K3, N-B3; 66 B-K3, N-B3; 67 B-K3, N-B3; 68 B-K3, N-B3; 69 B-K3, N-B3; 70 B-K3, N-B3; 71 B-K3, N-B3; 72 B-K3, N-B3; 73 B-K3, N-B3; 74 B-K3, N-B3; 75 B-K3, N-B3; 76 B-K3, N-B3; 77 B-K3, N-B3; 78 B-K3, N-B3; 79 B-K3, N-B3; 80 B-K3, N-B3; 81 B-K3, N-B3; 82 B-K3, N-B3; 83 B-K3, N-B3; 84 B-K3, N-B3; 85 B-K3, N-B3; 86 B-K3, N-B3; 87 B-K3, N-B3; 88 B-K3, N-B3; 89 B-K3, N-B3; 90 B-K3, N-B3; 91 B-K3, N-B3; 92 B-K3, N-B3; 93 B-K3, N-B3; 94 B-K3, N-B3; 95 B-K3, N-B3; 96 B-K3, N-B3; 97 B-K3, N-B3; 98 B-K3, N-B3; 99 B-K3, N-B3; 100 B-K3, N-B3; 101 B-K3, N-B3; 102 B-K3, N-B3; 103 B-K3, N-B3; 104 B-K3, N-B3; 105 B-K3, N-B3; 106 B-K3, N-B3; 107 B-K3, N-B3; 108 B-K3, N-B3; 109 B-K3, N-B3; 110 B-K3, N-B3; 111 B-K3, N-B3; 112 B-K3, N-B3; 113 B-K3, N-B3; 114 B-K3, N-B3; 115 B-K3, N-B3; 116 B-K3, N-B3; 117 B-K3, N-B3; 118 B-K3, N-B3; 119 B-K3, N-B3; 120 B-K3, N-B3; 121 B-K3, N-B3; 122 B-K3, N-B3; 123 B-K3, N-B3; 124 B-K3, N-B3; 125 B-K3, N-B3; 126 B-K3, N-B3; 127 B-K3, N-B3; 128 B-K3, N-B3; 129 B-K3, N-B3; 130 B-K3, N-B3; 131 B-K3, N-B3; 132 B-K3, N-B3; 133 B-K3, N-B3; 134 B-K3, N-B3; 135 B-K3, N-B3; 136 B-K3, N-B3; 137 B-K3, N-B3; 138 B-K3, N-B3; 139 B-K3, N-B3; 140 B-K3, N-B3; 141 B-K3, N-B3; 142 B-K3, N-B3; 143 B-K3, N-B3; 144 B-K3, N-B3; 145 B-K3, N-B3; 146 B-K3, N-B3; 147 B-K3, N-B3; 148 B-K3, N-B3; 149 B-K3, N-B3; 150 B-K3, N-B3; 151 B-K3, N-B3; 152 B-K3, N-B3; 153 B-K3, N-B3; 154 B-K3, N-B3; 155 B-K3, N-B3; 156 B-K3, N-B3; 157 B-K3, N-B3; 158 B-K3, N-B3; 159 B-K3, N-B3; 160 B-K3, N-B3; 161 B-K3, N-B3; 162 B-K3, N-B3; 163 B-K3, N-B3; 164 B-K3, N-B3; 165 B-K3, N-B3; 166 B-K3, N-B3; 167 B-K3, N-B3; 168 B-K3, N-B3; 169 B-K3, N-B3; 170 B-K3, N-B3; 171 B-K3, N-B3; 172 B-K3, N-B3; 173 B-K3, N-B3; 174 B-K3, N-B3; 175 B-K3, N-B3; 176 B-K3, N-B3; 177 B-K3, N-B3; 178 B-K3, N-B3; 179 B-K3, N-B3; 180 B-K3, N-B3; 181 B-K3, N-B3; 182 B-K3, N-B3; 183 B-K3, N-B3; 184 B-K3, N-B3; 185 B-K3, N-B3; 186 B-K3, N-B3; 187 B-K3, N-B3; 188 B-K3, N-B3; 189 B-K3, N-B3; 190 B-K3, N-B3; 191 B-K3, N-B3; 192 B-K3, N-B3; 193 B-K3, N-B3; 194 B-K3, N-B3; 195 B-K3, N-B3; 196 B-K3, N-B3; 197 B-K3, N-B3; 198 B-K3, N-B3; 199 B-K3, N-B3; 200 B-K3, N-B3; 201 B-K3, N-B3; 202 B-K3, N-B3; 203 B-K3, N-B3; 204 B-K3, N-B3; 205 B-K3, N-B3; 206 B-K3, N-B3; 207 B-K3, N-B3; 208 B-K3, N-B3; 209 B-K3, N-B3; 210 B-K3, N-B3; 211 B-K3, N-B3; 212 B-K3, N-B3; 213 B-K3, N-B3; 214 B-K3, N-B3; 215 B-K3, N-B3; 216 B-K3, N-B3; 217 B-K3, N-B3; 218 B-K3, N-B3; 219 B-K3, N-B3; 220 B-K3, N-B3; 221 B-K3, N-B3; 222 B-K3, N-B3; 223 B-K3, N-B3; 224 B-K3, N-B3; 225 B-K3, N-B3; 226 B-K3, N-B3; 227 B-K3, N-B3; 228 B-K3, N-B3; 229 B-K3, N-B3; 230 B-K3, N-B3; 231 B-K3, N-B3; 232 B-K3, N-B3; 233 B-K3, N-B3; 234 B-K3, N-B3; 235 B-K3, N-B3; 236 B-K3, N-B3; 237 B-K3, N-B3; 238 B-K3, N-B3; 239 B-K3, N-B3; 240 B-K3, N-B3; 241 B-K3, N-B3; 242 B-K3, N-B3; 243 B-K3, N-B3; 244 B-K3, N-B3; 245 B-K3, N-B3; 246 B-K3, N-B3; 247 B-K3, N-B3; 248 B-K3, N-B3; 249 B-K3, N-B3; 250 B-K3, N-B3; 251 B-K3, N-B3; 252 B-K3, N-B3; 253 B-K3, N-B3; 254 B-K3, N-B3; 255 B-K3, N-B3; 256 B-K3, N-B3; 257 B-K3, N-B3; 258 B-K3, N-B3; 259 B-K3, N-B3; 260 B-K3, N-B3; 261 B-K3, N-B3; 262 B-K3, N-B3; 263 B-K3, N-B3; 264 B-K3, N-B3; 265 B-K3, N-B3; 266 B-K3, N-B3; 267 B-K3, N-B3; 268 B-K3, N-B3; 269 B-K3, N-B3; 270 B-K3, N-B3; 271 B-K3, N-B3; 272 B-K3, N-B3; 273 B-K3, N-B3; 274 B-K3, N-B3; 275 B-K3, N-B3; 276 B-K3, N-B3; 277 B-K3, N-B3; 278 B-K3, N-B3; 279 B-K3, N-B3; 280 B-K3, N-B3; 281 B-K3, N-B3; 282 B-K3, N-B3; 283 B-K3, N-B3; 284 B-K3, N-B3; 285 B-K3, N-B3; 286 B-K3, N-B3; 287 B-K3, N-B3; 288 B-K3, N-B3; 289 B-K3, N-B3; 290 B-K3, N-B3; 291 B-K3, N-B3; 292 B-K3, N-B3; 293 B-K3, N-B3; 294 B-K3, N-B3; 295 B-K3, N-B3; 296 B-K3, N-B3; 297 B-K3, N-B3; 298 B-K3, N-B3; 299 B-K3, N-B3; 300 B-K3, N-B3; 301 B-K3, N-B3; 302 B-K3, N-B3; 303 B-K3, N-B3; 304 B-K3, N-B3; 305 B-K3, N-B3; 306 B-K3, N-B3; 307 B-K3, N-B3; 308 B-K3, N-B3; 309 B-K3, N-B3; 310 B-K3, N-B3; 311 B-K3, N-B3; 312 B-K3, N-B3; 313 B-K3, N-B3; 314 B-K3, N-B3; 315 B-K3, N-B3; 316 B-K3, N-B3; 317 B-K3, N-B3; 318 B-K3, N-B3; 319 B-K3, N-B3; 320 B-K3, N-B3; 321 B-K3, N-B3; 322 B-K3, N-B3; 323 B-K3, N-B3; 324 B-K3, N-B3; 325 B-K3, N-B3; 326 B-K3, N-B3; 327 B-K3, N-B3; 328 B-K3, N-B3; 329 B-K3, N-B3; 330 B-K3, N-B3; 331 B-K3, N-B3; 332 B-K3, N-B3; 333 B-K3, N-B3; 334 B-K3, N-B3; 335 B-K3, N-B3; 336 B-K3, N-B3; 337 B-K3, N-B3; 338 B-K3, N-B3; 339 B-K3, N-B3; 340 B-K3, N-B3; 341 B-K3, N-B3; 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Morton's TD Passes Pace 24-14 Victory

Cos Beat Oilers and Gain Playoffs

UPI—The first 18-year-old player, Morton, touched down after a 54-yard pass from the closing 24-14.

Oilers: The Oilers' defense was solid in the third quarter, but the Broncos' offense was too much for them. Morton's touchdown pass to Harris in the second quarter gave the Broncos a 14-0 lead.

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side the New England 45 with their offense, had capitalized on a pass interception and a blocked punt, both in the third period, to take a 10-0 lead with 13:30 left to play.

New England, now 3-4, built a 9-0 lead on three field goals by John Smith. Smith kicked a 36-yarder with 1:36 left in the first period, a 22-yarder with 8:31 left in the second quarter and a 30-yarder with 9:23 left in the third period.

The Falcons finally scored with 3:57 left in the third period on a 15-yard pass from Steve Bartkowski to Wallace Francis after Rick Hayes intercepted a pass at the New England 31 and returned it 17 yards.

The Falcons' defense, ranked No. 1 in the NFL going into the game, set up another score late in the third period when Edgar Fields broke through to block Mike Patrick's punt, giving the Falcons possession at the Patriots' 12. Four plays later, Fred Steinfurt kicked a 25-yard field goal to give the Falcons their only lead in the game.

Redskins 10, Bills 0
At Orchard Park, N.Y., Joe Theismann threw a 12-yard touchdown pass to tight end and Jean Fugett in the second quarter to lead Washington to a 10-0 victory over hapless Buffalo and keep the Redskins' playoff hopes alive.

The victory, combined with St. Louis' loss to the Giants gave the Redskins a 1-3 record and kept them in the running for the NFC wild card spot. The Bills lost their 10th game in 12 decisions before a cold, winless crowd of 22,975. It was the second smallest ticket sale since the Bills moved into the \$80,000-seat Rich Stadium in 1973.

Neither team was able to move the ball in the first half. The Giants moved 80 yards in 13 plays with the game's opening possession to grab the lead, 3-0, but nine yards of the drive were gained on the ground. But the key play was Pisciari's 9-yard pass to Doug Egar for a first down on the Cards' 30 on a 2d- and -9 play. Hammond slanted 15 yards off right tackle for the score.

Patriots 16, Falcons 10
At Atlanta, Steve Grogan threw a 33-yard touchdown pass to rookie Stanley Morgan with 4:40 left to play to give New England a come-from-behind 16-10 victory over Atlanta.

Morgan, who had a 100-yard kickoff return trimmed to 78 yards early in the fourth period by a penalty, took Grogan's pass at the Falcons' 24, shook off a tackler and raced down the right sidelines to score pulling away. The Falcons, unable to get in-

side the New England 45 with their offense, had capitalized on a pass interception and a blocked punt, both in the third period, to take a 10-0 lead with 13:30 left to play.

New England, now 3-4, built a 9-0 lead on three field goals by John Smith. Smith kicked a 36-yarder with 1:36 left in the first period, a 22-yarder with 8:31 left in the second quarter and a 30-yarder with 9:23 left in the third period.

The Falcons finally scored with 3:57 left in the third period on a 15-yard pass from Steve Bartkowski to Wallace Francis after Rick Hayes intercepted a pass at the New England 31 and returned it 17 yards.

The Falcons' defense, ranked No. 1 in the NFL going into the game, set up another score late in the third period when Edgar Fields broke through to block Mike Patrick's punt, giving the Falcons possession at the Patriots' 12. Four plays later, Fred Steinfurt kicked a 25-yard field goal to give the Falcons their only lead in the game.

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on offense in the first quarter but at the end of the period, the Redskins got possession on their own 47 following a 20-yard punt by Buffalo's Mark Bateman. Theismann drove the Redskins to the Bills' 12 and then hit Fugett, who was kneeling on a 40-yard line and he got up and took it in for the score.

The Redskins made it 10-0 on a 19-yard field goal by Mark Moseley with 1:13 left in the game. The Redskins had another scoring opportunity in the third period after Eddie Brown returned a Bateman punt 43 yards to the Buffalo 21. But a 27-yard field goal attempt by Moseley failed. Moseley attempted a 45-yard field goal in the fourth quarter after Washington was stopped at the Buffalo 28, but it fell short.

Bears 10, Buccaneers 0
At Tampa, Walter Payton gained 101 yards and scored the game's only touchdown on a 3-yard run in the final period and Bob Thomas kicked a 32-yard field goal as Chicago headed to the last Tampa Bay 10-0 straight loss, 10-0.

Payton's touchdown was set up by a 32-yard pass from Bob Parsons to Steve Schubert off a fake punt. The pass put the Bears on the Tampa 17.

Six plays later, Payton raced around his own left end to score and Thomas kicked the extra point. The Bears effectively slowed the Buccaneers' drive for an NFL single-season rushing record, limiting him to 101 yards on 23 carries. Payton entered the game needing an average of 154 yards over the final three games to break O. J. Simpson's record of 2,003 yards.

The field goal by Thomas early in the final period was set up when Rocky Gray fumbled intercepted Randy Hodgson's pass on the 33 and returned it to the Bears' 20.

Tampa's defense stiffened after the Bears got to the 10, forcing the kick.

Steelers 20, Seahawks 22
At Pittsburgh, Terry Bradshaw passed for a touchdown and ran for another and Roy Gerela kicked a 43-yard field goal in a 17-point fourth quarter that lifted Pittsburgh to a 30-20 victory over Seattle.

76ers' Streak Ends
HOUSTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Rudy Tomjanovich scored six of his 35 points in overtime last night to give the Houston Rockets a 120-118 NBA victory over Philadelphia, breaking the 76ers' 10-game winning streak.

By Paul Atner
MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Adrian Dantley of the Indiana Pacers says he agrees with NBA commissioner Lawrence O'Brien's decision to suspend him for three days because of a postgame rampage Wednesday.

"He did the right thing," said Dantley, who will miss one game and won't be allowed to participate in any team activities or get paid during his suspension, which starts Wednesday.

Although Dantley has been reluctant to talk about his outburst, team sources say that he lost his temper when he was kicked in the groin by Milwaukee Buck forward Dave Meyers late in the game.

Dantley then tried to trip Meyers and was eventually slapped with a technical foul. "He told me he was going to get me," Meyers said. Dantley followed Meyers off the court after

the game at Indianapolis and confronted him in the tunnel outside the Milwaukee dressing room. Meyers walked away, telling Dantley, "Forget it."

However, Dantley broke through a group of policemen and Milwaukee players inside the dressing room before a policeman subdued him. In the fracas, another policeman had his eye cut.

"I'm a physical player but I'm a clean player," said Dantley. "There's no need in this game for cheap shots."

Dantley said he was sorry he lost his temper. He apologized to the policeman who was cut. Indiana sources say that Dantley has been upset over the way he's being roughed up in games this year. He has been to the foul line 228 times, 60 more than anyone else in the league.

Dantley, the league's No. 3 scorer, averaging 26.7 points a game, was rookie of the year last year.

Saturday's Games
Houston 120, Philadelphia 116 (Tomjanovich 35, Murphy 24, McGinnis 25, Irving 20).
Golden State 118, Atlanta 101 (Smith 27, Ray 21, O. Johnson 12, Charles 16).
San Antonio 123, New Orleans 118 (Gervin 20, Kappas 21, Marovich 21, Robinson 20).
Indiana 105, Detroit 95 (Williamson 25, Banton 21, Bernard 20, Gerald 16).
Seattle 121, Buffalo 95 (Williams 20, Stone 27, Smith 25, Knight 15).
Milwaukee 115, New York Knicks 106 (McDonald 28, Shults 21, Winters 20, Johnson 16).
Washington 102, Boston 93 (Dandridge 21, Hayes 19, Collins 12, Havlicek 16).
Chicago 111, Cleveland 107 (Gilmore 29, Holland 25, Russell 24, Choates 13).
Friday's Games
Portland 106, Phoenix 100 (Holmes 22, Walton 20, Westphal 22, Davis 21).
Washington 106, Milwaukee 85 (Hayes 20, Dandridge 25, Winters 20, Johnson 21).
Kansas City 108, Detroit 97 (Allen 22, Westman 19, Carr 21, Lanier 18).
Seattle 111, Boston 99 (Johnson 24, Williams 22, White 14, Scott, Bing, Rowell 12).
Chicago 107, Indiana 102 (Gilmore 27, Mengel 18, Dantley 30, Williamson 19).
Denver 128, New York Nets 93 (Thompson 24, Isel 22, Hillman 19, Crow 14).
If the Broncos who in Houston today, they will have clinched at least the wild-card berth in the American Conference, their first playoff appearance in their 19-season history. And if they also defeat San Diego next week, they will have clinched the AFC title, no matter what they do in Dallas in their finale. Now other teams worry about the Broncos, as Miller predicted.

"Our schedule's tough," said Miller before the season, "but one of these days teams are going to feel they have rugged schedules because they have to play the Broncos."

Miller also had made the mistake of predicting in 1974 that the Broncos would produce a 12-2 record and go to the Super Bowl, typical of his positive thinking. But the Broncos won seven, lost six and tied one that year. Ralston, a disciple of Dale Carnegie, now is working in a Dale



LINEBREAKER—Big 10 commissioner Wayne Duke has placed Ohio State football coach Woody Hayes on probation for a year for punching a television cameraman at Nov. 25 game against Michigan, which Michigan won, 14-6. The incident occurred just after an Ohio State fumble and after Hayes threw his telephone to the ground (shown above). Probation means Hayes will be suspended two games if he gets another reprimand during the next season.

Morerod, Too

Stenmark in Form

From Wire Dispatches
MONTRENEVE, France, Dec. 4.—Reigning World Cup holder Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden showed devastating early season form to win the ski World Series men's parallel slalom over an icy, treacherous course here today.

In the final of the knock-out event, Stenmark beat Italian Bruno Zoccheri, starting each leg of the final cautiously and building up speed lower down, where the snow cover was better.

"It was the only possible tactic," he said afterward. "The first part of the course was much too icy to take pointless risks."

The World Series is the last warm-up before World Cup skiing begins Wednesday at Val d'Isere, France.

Yesterday, last year's women's World Cup champion, Switzerland's Lisa Marie Morerod, demonstrated her top condition by winning the World Series women's parallel slalom event.

Fabiienne Serret of France was second, defeated by Morerod by only 217/1000 of a second in the first leg of the final and by 369/1000 of a second in the second leg.

Morerod said after the race, run on a fast and icy course, "I've never seen anything like it. It was terrible. Every turn was a problem."

Russ Is Injured
BIHAR, Dec. 4 (AP)—Switzerland's top downhill skier, Bernhard Russi, is almost certain to withdraw from the World Cup event in Val d'Isere, the Swiss Ski Federation said. Russi fell during training in Crans-Montana Thursday, tearing ligaments in a knee.

China on IOC Agenda
LAHORE, Pakistan, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, said during a visit here that the question of China's admission into the committee will be discussed at an IOC meeting in May in Athens.

NBA Standings
EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division
Philadelphia 11, New York 10, Boston 9, Milwaukee 8, Detroit 7, Cleveland 6, Washington 5, Chicago 4, St. Louis 3, Kansas City 2, Indiana 1, Houston 0.
Central Division
Cleveland 13, Washington 12, Boston 11, New York 10, St. Louis 9, Chicago 8, Detroit 7, Philadelphia 6, Milwaukee 5, Kansas City 4, Indiana 3, Houston 2.
Pacific Division
Portland 17, Phoenix 16, Golden State 15, Los Angeles 14, San Antonio 13, Dallas 12, Seattle 11, New Orleans 10, Houston 9, San Diego 8, Sacramento 7, Utah 6, Los Angeles 5, Phoenix 4, Portland 3, Golden State 2, San Antonio 1, Dallas 0.

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Denver 128, New York Nets 93 (Thompson 24, Isel 22, Hillman 19, Crow 14).

College Football Scores
Texas A and M 27, Houston 7.
Florida 37, Miami 24.
San Diego 37, San Jose St. 24.
Notre Dame 45, Miami (Fla.) 20.

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Alexander Beats Panatta

Marathon Match Gives Australians Davis Cup

SYDNEY, Dec. 4 (AP)—Australia's John Alexander outlasted Adriano Panatta of Italy in a grueling 3-hour 54-minute, five-set marathon today, regaining the Davis Cup for Australia.

In one of the most tense, closely fought matches in recent Davis Cup history, the 26-year-old Alexander came back from behind to win, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, 11-9. Italian team captain Nicola Pietrangeli called the match "one of the greatest I have ever seen."

"It was a very exciting, beautiful match," he said, adding that Italy had nothing to be ashamed of in losing to the Australians.

Italians Win Doubles
Yesterday, Panatta and Paolo Bertolucci beat the Australian combination of Phil Dent and Alexander, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5, in the doubles to keep Italy's Davis Cup hopes alive. Australia had won both singles matches Friday.

Alexander described the match today as the toughest game he could ever remember playing. "I feel desperately sorry for Adriano, who must be disappointed," he said.

The 27-year-old Panatta had the match almost in his grasp at one point. Serving for the match with the score 6-3 and leading two sets to one, Panatta came within three points of taking the match and making the final singles between Australian left-hander Tony Roche and Italian Corrado Barazzutti the deciding point.

But he could not beat off Alexander's challenge. He double-faulted and lost an unbreakable net cord to drop his service, and allowed the Australian back into the game.

Panatta started poorly against Alexander in front of a crowd of 7,000 at Sydney's White City Stadium.

A 15-mile-an-hour cross-court wind upset the Italian, who had difficulty with the ball as he tossed it up for service.

WHA Gets Finn From the NHL

QUEBEC CITY, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Quebec Nordiques of the World Hockey Association have acquired the contract of center Matti Hagman of the Boston Bruins of the rival National Hockey League.

A spokesman for the WHA team said the deal was a straight cash transaction. Hagman, 22, is a native of Finland and played for that country's national team before joining the Bruins.

Last night, in his first game in the WHA, a 6-5 victory over the Winnipeg Jets, Hagman picked up four assists.

WHA Results
Saturday's Games
Quebec 6, Winnipeg 5 (Miller, Barabak, Cloutier 2, J. Berger, Tardif, Hebert, Lacombe, Krysow, Hull, Gaudin).
Quebec 5, New England 2 (Stoughton, Leduc 2, Marsh, Gilligan, Antonovich, Roberts).
Friday's Games
New England 4, Winnipeg 1 (Pless, McKee, Nangle, Mayer, Long).
Birmingham 7, Edmonton 5 (Cassidy 2, Hays 2, Clendinning 2, Gorman, Martin, Chipperfield, Hamilton, Wilding, Callaghan, Deadmarsh).
Nashville 4, Houston 2 (Drivins, St. Lawrence, Tolan 2, Spring, Laczko, Laczko).
College Basketball
East
Army 80, Wagner 78.
Boston Coll. 84, Harvard 78.
Bradford 89, Norwich 81.
Bucknell 60, Bloomsburg 54.
Coast Guard 81, Mass. Maritime 40.
Columbia 81, Cornell 55.
Michigan 77, Fordham 60.
Niagara 83, Fairleigh Dickinson 60.
Pennsylvania St. 84, Navy 60.
Pittsburgh 85, Tulane 67.
Providence 60, Seton Hall 50.
Rhode Island 84, Lemoyne 67.
St. John's 80, St. Lawrence 67.
St. Bonaventure 71, Georgetown 67.
St. Francis 83, Catholic 63.
St. Joseph's 81, St. Francis 48.
St. Peter's 87, New Hamp. 82.
Syracuse 78, Michigan St. 67.
Vermont 77, Ohio St. 78.
West
American 80, Siena 78.
Auburn 71, S. Florida 54.
Clemson 89, The Citadel 65.
Cleveland 88, Colgate 67.
Duke 87, Wake Forest 64.
Kent 77, George Washington 71.
Louisiana 79, Tulane 67.
Villanova 79, West Va. 63.
Midwest
Cincinnati 77, Siena 62.
Detroit 112, Adrian 69.
Ferris State 88, Wayne St. 78.
Illinois 91, Tex.-M. Paso 78.
Northwestern 87, Duquesne 66.
Notre Dame 89, Valparaiso 67.
Oklahoma 82, Drake 60.
Wisconsin 85, Canisius 70.
South
Cal.-Sa. Barbara 77, Stanford 78.
Idaho St. 84, Brigham Young 67.
Idaho 88, Idaho St. 67.
Utah St. 80, California 67.
Southwest
Baylor 104, North Texas 74.
Houston 80, SW Louisiana 78.
New Mexico 84, New Mexico St. 67.
Rice 83, Pacific 60.
Southwestern 85, Texas St. 70.
Texas St. 81, Mississippi 67.
Texas Tech 70, Air Force 63.

NHL Results
Saturday's Games
Los Angeles 4, Atlanta 1 (Appy 2, Williams, Stenmark; Connors).
Philadelphia 6, Colorado 3 (McCarthy, Stenmark, Williams, Bergeron, Delley, Leach; Dupere, Beck, Gaudin).
New York 7, St. Louis 3 (Gilles, Brown, Bonin, D. Foyita, Bergeron, Trotter; Thompson, Palazzini).
N.Y. Rangers 4, Minnesota 0 (Vadnais, Johnson, Tkachuk).
Montreal 3, Chicago 2 (Lemieux 2, Mondon; Bouchard, Korol).
Boston 4, Buffalo 2 (Malone, Pronovost, Mahovlich, Macdonald; Robert, Schoenfeld, R. Martin 2).
Detroit 4, Cleveland 2 (Smith, McRobb 2, Mearns, Gardner, Fidler, Chabot).
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Art Buchwald

The Son of Huey

WASHINGTON.—The call came in at 7 o'clock. The dispatcher ran over to his chief. "Someone's hijacked the President's energy bill and is holding it as a hostage until we give them \$40 billion."

"Get the SWAT squad and surround the Capitol," the chief ordered.

When everyone was in place the White House representative said over his loudspeaker, "This is the Carter administration. We know you're in there. Come out with your hands up."

"This is the Son of Huey," a voice shouted from a window, "and if you people make so much as a move we'll kill your energy bill once and for all."

"Hold it!" the White House man called. "We're willing to talk. Don't hurt the bill. Who else do you have in there with you?"

"We have some stubborn congressmen from the House, a few bleeding-heart senators from the East, whom we have tied up, and we're going to stay here until hell or the country freezes over."

"We don't care what you do to the congressmen or the senators. Just release the energy bill."

The Son of Huey laughed. "You'll get your energy bill, but you won't recognize it."

The White House representative shouted, "How do we know you have the energy bill at all?"

The Son of Huey held up the bill to the window. It was bat-



Buchwald

tered and torn almost beyond recognition.

"Here it is. But we're not finished with it yet. Now are you going to meet our demands?"

The White House man got on the radio to the President. "They have your energy bill all right. It's still alive, but just barely. What should I do?"

"Find out what the ransom is for getting it out."

The White House man got on the loudspeaker. "Listen, Son of Huey, we're ready to bargain. What do you want?"

"Now you're talking sense. We want an increase of gas prices to \$2.50 per gallon and \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet."

"We can live with that," the White House man said.

"We also want the revenues from the new crude oil tax to go back to the oil companies as incentives for drilling new wells."

"But that money was supposed to go to consumers who couldn't afford the high fuel rates."

The Son of Huey held up the energy bill. He had a knife and was about to slash it.

"Wait," the White House man pleaded. "I've got to talk to headquarters."

The White House man reported the demands back to the President. Mr. Carter thought about it for a moment. He's cutting the heart out of my bill, but maybe we can live with it."

The White House man shouted, "You can have the incentives for the oil companies! Now can we have the bill?"

"Are we talking about new oil or old oil?" the Son of Huey yelled.

"Which one do you want to talk about?" the White House man asked.

"Both. We should get rebates on old oil as well as new oil."

"OK, you have it. Is there anything else?"

"I want a private plane to take me to Louisiana for Christmas."

The White House man got on the radio to the President one more time.

"He says he'll release our energy bill providing we give him a private plane to take him home for Christmas."

"It's blackmail," the President sighed, "but when the country's only energy bill is at stake, what choice do we have?"

2 U.S. Missionaries Found Dead in U.K.

BLACKBURN, England, Dec. 5 (AP).—Two Mormon missionaries from the United States were found dead in their apartment in this northern textile town yesterday, police reported. The two were identified as Gary Appell, 26, of California, and Darrell Maddox, 21, of Utah.

A police spokesman said there was no evidence of a crime. He said there was a gas appliance in the bedroom, but the cause of death would have to be determined by an autopsy.



Two Americans at a party in the Santa Marta jail in Mexico.

Some Americans Like Life in Mexican Jails

By Marilee Simons

MEXICO CITY (UPI).—New York osteopath Victor Grippaldi went to prison for Christmas.

Grippaldi, who is serving a seven-year prison term for cocaine smuggling, is one of several hundred jailed Americans who became eligible last Wednesday to finish their sentences in U.S. prisons.

Some 215 American inmates have opted to take advantage of the new U.S.-Mexican treaty and will be transferred to U.S. penitentiaries between Friday and Dec. 17.

Grippaldi, however, has elected to sit tight in the Santa Marta men's jail. The reason: despite the all-too-true horror stories of torture and beatings some Americans regard Mexican prison life as the good life compared with what awaits them in prisons in the United States.

At Santa Marta, for example, prisoners can furnish their cells with all the comforts of home—gas stoves, televisions, stereos, whatever they can afford. If the prison menu does not suit their palates, they can send out for food and drink. Conjugal visits are allowed up to three times a week, and inter-prison parties are held so convicts can meet new friends and lovers.

Grippaldi, who has married a local girl, gets by quite nicely these days turning out home carvings in a prison workshop. "I make an easy \$100 a week," he said, displaying his business card.

U.S. consular officials here point out that it is not always possible to earn money that easily in Mexican prisons. Their records show that the majority of the 972 American prisoners in Mexican jails receive money from home—an average of \$300 a month from relatives and friends in the United States.

Grippaldi and his friends, however, say that many of the 96 Americans held in the Santa Marta jail simply were too lazy to work.

"They'd rather carry on the emotional blackmail of their relatives," scoffed Grippaldi. "You know what he was using that money for? He was paying off the guards so he wouldn't have to get up for roll call in the morning. On top of that, he got himself a heroin habit. A lot of these guys were shooting themselves up and getting the money from home."

The widespread availability of liquor and drugs in Mexican jails always used to be a forbidden topic when inmates talked to reporters. They feared that publicity might bring a crackdown. Now that many American inmates are about to leave, however, they suddenly feel free to talk.

The drug scene at Santa Marta has also changed since a new director, Juan Alberto Antolin, took over earlier this year. "The previous director got a kickback to let the staff pass," Antolin said. "I was offered \$8,000 per week by a prisoner in charge of the network if I let the heroin in."

Instead, Antolin had the prisoner placed in solitary confinement, and ordered a big midnight raid with drug-sniffing dogs. Simultaneously, 120 agents and guards stormed the four prison dormitories.

"Of the 1,300 inmates, we found 268 heroin addicts and 450 frequent drug users—many of them Americans," Antolin said. While prisoners report that marijuana

and liquor are still available at Santa Marta, the heroin is gone—and virtually all the inmates agree that life has been a lot better ever since.

The main attraction for most of the American prisoners returning to the United States seems to be that they will become eligible for release much quicker than they would here. Mexico, for example, requires that drug offenders serve their full sentences with no chance of parole.

According to the U.S. Embassy, almost 60 of the 215 prisoners who are awaiting return to the United States will be eligible for immediate release. The others, who will be held initially at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in San Diego, have been promised prompt meetings with parole boards.

Many of the American prisoners who will remain behind are not eligible to transfer to U.S. jails under the new program. To qualify for transfer, a prisoner must have already been sentenced, must have no appeals pending, and must receive permission from both the Mexican and U.S. governments. Prisoners jailed on political or immigration charges are not eligible.

At the Santa Marta men's jail, excitement among the Americans preparing to leave was mounting as the long-awaited day nears.

In the view of some of the inmates who opted to remain behind, it will be good riddance.

"I'm glad they're going so there'll be an end to the whining," scoffed Grippaldi. "Mummy, mummy, your dear little baby got busted." That's all you hear. The dear little baby was trying to make a fast few thousand bucks smuggling dope. So he got caught.

PEOPLE: The Sailing Grand Gets Big Welcome

Anne Gash, a 34-year-old grandmother, left Australia 2 1/2 years ago without telling her family where she was going because she was afraid they would try to talk her out of it. Monday she sailed her 27-foot yacht, *Umo*, into Sydney harbor, trailed by a welcoming flotilla of craft and a ferry hired by friends and relatives, after a 2 1/2-year voyage around the world. "I just didn't have enough money to get to England in a conventional way, so I decided to try sailing," she said, sipping champagne at the Middle Harbor Yacht Club. She sailed via South Africa and the Cape of Good Hope to Britain and returned via Spain, the Canary Islands, Trinidad, Panama, Tahiti and Tonga. Her mother, Hester Cockburn, 87, said her daughter had always been an adventurous person, a fact that got her into mischief when she was a child. "I am the proudest mother in the world, but I can't begin to tell you the worry I have been through," she said. She kept records, tape recordings and photographs of her daughter's voyage.



Lester M.

Agnesha Faltskog, 27, of the Swedish pop group Abba, gave birth to an 8-pound 6-ounce boy Sunday in Stockholm. Her husband, Bjorn Ulvass, co-founder of the group, who attended the delivery, said, "Both mother and child—and myself—feel great. He looks just like me." The couple have a daughter, Linda, 4.

Former Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox is selling Lester Maddox watches, Confederate flags, plastic chicken bones and other souvenirs on weekends at a stall he has opened in an Atlanta flea market to recoup financial losses. He says he is more than \$300,000 in debt from his campaigns for the post of lieutenant governor and the governor. He had a heart attack in September but says he is recovering.

U.S. Gov. Lowell Thomas Jr., son of the commentator, apologized "to all Alaskans who may have been offended" by his recent remark that racial intermarriage was "against nature." Thomas said that the remark, made before the Alaska Black Caucus last week, "revealed a shortcoming in my personal attitude which I will endeavor to overcome." The lieutenant governor said he found it difficult to explain to himself

why he could have sentiments, since intervened with me only last year to prisoner and his wife. "So why mark a week of blacks and me?" he asked. "I except that it resented a prejudicial childhood that, I not even aware of, as's original remarks, widespread demagog sign."

Keith Richards, ordered to stand charges by a Richard, 34, is charging heron for trafficking, and a \$25,000 and is to again on Feb. 6, date will be set. Th a maximum pens prison.

Maryland's gov- Mandle, who is a office while he ap- inal conviction or racketeering char- been suspended 2 law. The suspens- ed by a committee bar and ordered: court of appeals.

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